The Bombay Gazette

SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. "NERBUDDA," 2,977 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, calling at ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 28th July, 1884 at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Mohumrah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on 14th August 1884, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S.S. "BURMAH," 1,080 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd July, 1884, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 15th July, 1884. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLYMOUTH GIN.

TREACHER & COMPANY solicit a trial of this famed Spirit, which, from its PURITY and PALATABLE FLAVOUR, is establishing for itself a favourable reputation.

Cash Rs. 20-0 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR"
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873; PHILADELPHIA, 187[illegible]6;
PARIS, 1878;
and a Special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna.—'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

HENRY HALFORD, [illegible]—'Excelsior' Tobacco is excellent, England.—'Excelsior' I find if you will send me so good that I shall order [illegible] lbs. of it."

MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—"The 'EXCELSIOR' TOBACCO I have to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut	
for Pipes ..... per lb.	Rs. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes ..... per lb.	Rs. 1 0
"Excelsior" Cigar Pipes	1 0
Cigarettes, in boxes of	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped label, with a caution label on the reverse, and Phœnix trade-mark on both labels, as well as on the cork and the metallic capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET."
"TREACHER'S WHISKY."
"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY."
"HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The Public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY.

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

THE
DEWAN'S PICKLE,
ANOTHER SUPPLY RECEIVED.

A CONDIMENT of rare excellence; prepared under state supervision from the choicest Indian Fruits. The most delicious combination yet produced. As an adjunct to Meat, Fowl, Fish, Curries, Pilaus, Macaronis, &c., &c., it cannot be equalled, imparting an exquisite zest to the palmiest food and reviving the most jaded appetite.

Per Jar, Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS,
KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
SUMMER EFFERVESCENT
AND
PURIFYING SALINE

IS the best safeguard for the general health during change of seasons. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known.

Per bottle Re. 1-4; per doz. Rs. 12.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
RUST PREVENTATIVE
FOR STEEL AND OTHER METALS.

THIS Excellent Liquid is admirably adapted for preserving Steel and other Metal Goods from Rust, such as Surgical Instruments, Bits, Stirrups, Arms, Accoutrements, &c., &c.

Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & Co., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BASEL GERMAN MISSION
MANGALORE TILES.
PATENTED UNDER ACTS XV. OF 1859 AND XIII. OF 1872.

IN consequence of many imitations of the above original "Mission" Tiles first introduced in India in 1865 by the Industrial Establishment for the above "Mission," they are now made on entirely new principles and patented. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long before the public and so well known for their ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, and CHEAPNESS, that nothing more need be said about them. The NEW TILES possess all the improvements suggested by a long course of manufacture, and are such as always to command that degree of popularity which follows honest goods made by skilled Europeans trained in their particular business.

Tiles sent direct from the Factory to any seaport town at cheap freight. "Mission" Mangalore Tiles are so long

Contracts entered into for setting Tiles and Building Ridges, Rips, &c.

☞ Orders now registered for new season tiles due here in September next.

Sample tiles will be sent free of charges, and every other information supplied by

WARDEN & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL CLAIMS should be forwarded to the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR, Oriental Bank Corporation, Threadneedle-street, London, E. C. Certified Balances of Fixed and Current Deposit Accounts at the Bombay Branch can be obtained on application by letter to the undersigned.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Attorney for the Official Liquidator.

CHEAP EDITION OF
TRAMP ABROAD,
BY
MARK TWAIN.
Price Re. 1-4. Post free Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

	Rs. a
STATHAM'S No. 1 Box of CHEMICAL MAGIC, containing chemical reagents and materials for performing more than 50 Chemical Experiments, free from danger	1 0
STATHAM'S No. 2, for 100 Experiments	2 8
STATHAM'S Youth's Cabinet with book of instructions	7 8
STATHAM'S Youth's Polished ... with Lock and Key	10 8

COOPER, MADON & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
☞ Telephone No. 30.

PHONOGRAPHIC INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Compend of Phonography	0 2
Exercises in Phonography	0 2
Manual of Phonography	1 0
Phonographic Logal Phrase Book	0 8
Phonographic Teacher	0 8
Phonographic Teacher, Key to the	0 8
Phonographic Phrase Book	0 8
Phonographic Railway Phrase Book	0 8
Phonographic Reader	0 8
Phonographic Reporter	1 12
Reporting Exercises	0 8
Reporting Exercises, Key to	0 10

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

	Per doz.	Rs. a.
GERMAN LAGER BEER DOMBRAU in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	4 0
" 8 " pints	"	2 14
PILSEN BEER in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	4 4
" 8 " pints	"	3 0
VIENNA BEER, A. DREHER'S SCHWECHAT in cases of 4 doz. quarts	"	6 0
" 6 " pints	"	3 14
GUINESS'S EXTRA STOUT, bottled by Johnson in cases of 7 doz. pints	"	2 12

Apply to Go[illegible] TERMS—NET CASH.
Godown-keeper,
BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

COMMISSARIAT.

TENDERS will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, at 11-30 a.m., on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, for the supply of MULE'S JHOOLS, as per muster.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules, with further particulars, can be had on application at the above office.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary Earnest-money in Treasury Receipt.

No Earnest-money in cash will be received.

In the event of Earnest-money being deposited in the Treasury, and a Tender not being submitted, the Earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

A. M. D. FORDYCE, Lieut.,
Commissariat Storekeeper General.
Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay, 21st July 1884.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given to shareholders that a THIRD CALL of Rs. 20 per share is made payable at the National Bank of India, Limited, on FRIDAY, the 15th August, 1884.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed to such shareholders as will pay the amount of the call before the due date, whereon interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged (under article 30 of the Articles of Association) on the amount of the call unpaid after the due date.

By order of the Board of Directors,

લખમીદાસ ખીમજી, સન્સ, અને કંપની,
i.e., LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI, SONS, & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that MR. KALLIDASS GOWANJEE has CONTRACTED for the SALE of the undermentioned peroperty, and that all persons having claims upon the said peroperty, by way of mortgage, lease, lien, sale, gift, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed and all claims thereafter shall be considered null, void and waived.

All that piece of Government leasehold land, together with the messuage, tenement, heriditaments and premises standing thereon, situate at Canaiteepoora, in the Island of Bombay, containing thirty-five and two-fifths square yards by admeasurement, and bounded on the north by a public passage, on the south by the second Canaiteepoora street, on the east partly by a Government vacant ground and partly by the leasehold ground of Hurjee Munjee, on the west partly by Government vacant ground and partly by other leasehold ground of the said Hurjee Munjee, which said premises are situate in the Registration subdistrict of Fort, and are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1682 (old No. 176) and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 121.—Dated this 22nd day of July, 1884.

JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Purchaser's Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE JOINT SUB-JUDGE'S COURT AT POONA.
SUIT NO. 98 OF 1881.

DAMODUR MAYACHUND GUZAR, owner of the firm named JUGJEEWANDASS NARAYANDASS, of Poona ..... Plaintiff

vs.

SORABJEE MANCHERJEE, Parsi of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a WARRANT of SALE of immoveable property dated the 5th day of July, 1884, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiff:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house situate thereon, fronting on the east side thereof by Girgaum-road, in the subdistrict of Fort, and bounded on or towards the east by the public road called Girgaum-road, on the west by the house of Sonar Govind Yadew, on the north by the house of Sorabjee Master, and on the south by the house of Maneckjee Master, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 127 and new No. 1014, and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 60, which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the deceased Sorabjee Muncherjee and his tenants, and are now occupied by the tenants of Bezonjee Sorabjee.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property to[illegible] their claims involving an object to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 8th day of August, 1884, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1884.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IMPORTANT TO HEALTH.
STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.
PERFECT FILTRATION.
TREATMENT BY CHARCOAL.
BOTTLES RENDERED ABSOLUTELY CLEAN.
FACTORY OPEN TO INSPECTION.

One important point to which attention is invited in the character of these waters is their
SUPERIOR PURITY.

THE Company have in operation what is without doubt the very best system of filtration and charcoal treatment, rendering the water for potable purposes *absolutely pure*. Their bottle-cleaning arrangements embrace special machinery for securing final *purity* before filling.

	Dozen
Soda-water (5 grains per bottle) } Potash-water (British Pharmacopœia) } Aerated-water (Eau de Seltz of the Cafés) }	Rs. 0 12
Medicinal Soda-water (British Pharmacopœia) ..... }	" 1 0
Artificial Seltzer-water ..... }	
Lemonade ..... } Tonic-water ... } Ginger-ale ..... } Gingerade ..... } All of superior quality and delicate flavour.	" 1 0
Bottles charged extra, but allowed for on return	" 2 0

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MANOEL VICENTE DE SILVA and ANNA MARIA DE SILVA, wife of the said Manoel Vicente de Silva, both of Bombay, Portuguese inhabitants, have CONTRACTED to SELL the following immoveable property to MEMON HOOSMAN GUNEE. Any person or persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at their office, at No. 18, Meadow-street, within 7 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or part with cocoanut and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate at Lower Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Mandvee, called or known by the name of part "Runat," and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 452 as Pension and Tax, admeasuring 2,808 square yards and 3-9ths of a square yard, or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the property or part of Soonder Thakoor, on the west by the property or part of Sorabjee Cooverjee, on the north by the property or part of Antonio Francis Luis, and on the south partly by the part of Hajee Peerbhoy and partly by the part of Soonder Thakoor, which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Manoel Vicente de Silva and Anna Maria de Silva, and their tenants.—Dated at Bombay this 22nd day of July, 1884.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	as.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	as.
17	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Chablis...	9	8
			A favourite White Dinner Wine			
18	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	...Beaune...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	...Still	... BURGUNDY	Chambertin.	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17	0	...Fine	... SAUTERNE	...Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	...Superior	... SAUTERNE ...from the Bordeaux District.		12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	...Haut	... SAUTERNE ...	Very rich and fine ...	16	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FIRST CLASS HATS.

ASQUITH & LORD have a large assortment of all the shapes now worn, manufactured expressly for them by the best manufacturers in London. They are made as light as possible to ensure durability and retention of shape, and gentlemen can rely on procuring the shape to suit and please them at their well-known Establishment.

ASQUITH & LORD,
SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A SELECT PARCEL OF
THE CELEBRATED
JAVA CIGARS,
IN SPLENDID CONDITION,

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves (at this season particularly), to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar.

		Per 1000	Per box of 100.
FLOR DE JAVA	"TRABUCOS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"ROYALS"	" 40	" 4 8

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

RICHARDSON AND CRUDDAS,
GENERAL ENGINEERS, FOUNDERS, CONTRACTORS, AND METAL MERCHANTS,

BYCULLA IRON WORKS & METAL MART—PAREL ROAD, BYCULLA, } BOMBAY.
BRANCH FACTORY & STORES—NESBIT-ROAD, MAZAGON, }

CORRESPONDING FIRM—CRUDDAS AND HEWETT, LONDON.

SOLE AUTHORIZED MAKERS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OF
BULL'S DREDGERS and IRON WORK for Brick Kilns.
CRAWFORD'S RURAL PRIVIES, WALTON'S PRIVIES AND LATRINES, HORBURY'S PRIVIES, AND CROWLEY'S SANITARY CARTS.
HOWARD'S VENTILATORS, KLEINKNEICHT'S COTTON OPENERS.
STONEY'S EXCAVATORS AND LIME SCREENS, THOMSON AND MYLNE'S SUGAR MILLS, &c.

IRON CASTINGS with our two Foundries up to 30 tons weight daily.
BRASS, GUN METAL AND PHOSPHOR BRONZE CASTINGS, made to order.
WROUGHT-IRON FORGINGS from Best Brands, forged under Steam-Hammers.
IRON BRIDGES, GIRDERS, ROOFS and other Structural Iron Work designed, manufactured and erected in any part of India,

IMPORTERS OF MACHINERY AND HARDWARE OF ALL KINDS.

WE have always in stock Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron of all brands, Plain and Corrugated Galvanized Iron Sheets, Roof Fittings, Portable and Stationary Engines and Boilers, Lathes Planing Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines; Mortar Mills, Pulsometers, Centrifugal and Lift and Force Pumps, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Cast, Wrought-Iron and Stoneware Pipes, Wire Fencing and Gates, Leather, India-rubber and Tanned Canvas Hose Silicate Paint and Duresco, Calvert's (15 per cent. acid) Carbolic Powder and Sanitas Powder, Fire Bricks and Clay, Portland Cement, Asphalte, &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST OF AMERICAN ORGANS

	Rs.
THE "COMPANION" ORGAN, 32 inches high, 27½ inches long, one row of reeds, 3½ octaves.	100
THE "ECONOMY" ORGAN, Mason and Hamlin's, 4 octaves, C to C. 4 stops. Diapason, Viola, Flute, Melodia, and 2 knee swells	225
THE STERLING ORGAN "LA PETITE," the workmanship is first class and the reeds are carefully voiced:—	
STYLE A. Five Octaves, Five Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Vox Humana, Dulcet and Knee Swell, ...	300
STYLE B. Five Octaves, Seven Stops—Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, Bass Coupler, Treble Coupler and Knee Swell.	350
STYLE C. Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Vox Humana, Echo, Dulcet and Knee Swell...	400
THE "ALBION," Elegant design in Solid Black Walnut, Five Octaves, Nine Stops—Principal, Hautboy, Flute, Violina, Diapason, Dulciana, Echo, Dulcet, Vox Humana, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells.	450
The "IMPERIAL."—The case is constructed with brilliantly-figured walnut, with serrate fascias, or chevrons, and is crowned by a top of imposing height, combining architectural beauty with practical utility, in perfect accord. Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octave Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass, Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells	650
The "STUDENT ORGAN," Mason and Hamlin's, Panelled front and ends, with ENGRAVED GOLD BRONZE ornamentation. Four-and-a-half Octaves, six Stops.	400

SMITH COMPANY'S CEDAR AND WALNUT-WOOD ORGANS
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.

The cases are made from the finest selected woods and are put together without depending upon glue. The ivory of the keys are fastened by metal pins.

Organs with 5 octaves, without stops	325
Organs with 5 octaves and 4 stops	360
Organs with 5 octaves and 7 stops	400

THE STERLING ORGAN COMPANY'S CHAPEL ORGAN.

Five Octaves; Sub-Bass and Octaves Coupler. Thirteen Stops—Flute, Dulciana, Echo, Celeste, Clarionet, La Brilliante, Principal, Diapason, Dulcet, Hautboy, Vox Humana, Sub-Bass Coupler, and Patent Grand Organ and Knee Swells. 650

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE D[illegible] were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NET CASH
FOR Rs. 20 will send
Free by post, to [illegible] part of India, carefully packed,
A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS [illegible] HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY [illegible]-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, polished walnut case, with spare glass, full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, [illegible] mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.
Or in stout crystal front [illegible] 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

FERRINTOSH WHISKY.

WE are assured by connoisseurs that this Scotch Whisky has not its equal, at the price, in India; and it is now the favorite in numerous Messes Hotels, etc.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

FINE OLD COGNAC.

A GENEROUS and well-matured spirit which will compare favourably with the most expensive brands in the market.

Per dozen Rs. 29-8.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
WINE AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.
"Temple House", POONA,
Church-gate-street, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEARSE & COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered Office of the Company, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY next, the 30th day of July, at [illegible] for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report for the first half-year.
2. To elect a Director in place of J. Westall, Esquire, who retires but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration

By order of the Directors,
VAUSE FRETWELL,
Acting Secretary and Manager.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1884.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DWARKADAS DHARSIBHOY, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

JAVERBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid, the nineteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

J. W. ORR,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

MULJEE BHOWNDAS BARBHAYA, Proctor.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 312 OF 1883.

JAITHA BHIMA, NATHA OKRA, GULBA JUGGA, and KUROO DEEP, Marwady inhabitants, now residing at Marwad, and DHUNNA LALLA, AIBA KHOOSHAL LUKHA LALA, and MOOLA VEERA, Marwady inhabitants, residing in Bombay in Agiary lane, without the Fort of Bombay, all carrying on business together in Bombay in co-partnership under the name, style and firm of JAITHA BHIMA and COMPANY ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

SETT BHUGWANDASS SOONDERJI of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, residing in Bazar Gate-street within the Fort ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 29th day of November, 1883, it was ordered *inter alia* that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of rupees ten thousand one hundred and forty, annas seven and pies three for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment, from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of sale, dated the 8th day of May, 1884, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest or the equity of redemption of the defendant Sett Bhugwandas Soonderji in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the west side of the Bazar Gate-street within the Fort of Bombay, in the Fort District, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of the defendant's grand father Veerjee Nanjee, under old No. 699, new No. 8883, old Survey No. 193, and new Survey No. 858, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 82, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-four and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sha Narronjee Khimjee, on or towards the west by the Bazar Gate-street, on or towards the north by the property of Premjago, wife of Doobabas Pranjeewan, and on or towards the south by the property of Khimjee Jairam, and which said hereditaments and premises formerly were and are at present in the occupation of the defendant and his tenants.

NOW it is HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on TUESDAY, the 5th day of August, 1884, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said warrant of sale, put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve, the right, title and interest of the said defendant, Sett Bhugwandas Soonderjee, in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant, Sett Bhugwandas Soonderjee to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant Sett Bhugwandas Soonderjee have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiffs have obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser other than the plaintiffs or any one or more of them; the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser other than the plaintiffs or any one or more of them to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 22nd of July 1884.

DAVID WATSON,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. TYABJI & DAYABHAI,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

KANGRA VALLEY TEA,
BAWARNA ESTATE.

PEKOE TEA in 1 lb. packets, just received, from the Estate for sale at Re. 1 per lb. Very fine flavour. Apply to Godownkeeper,
WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

THE PEOPLE OF INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

JAMES SCOTT & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

No. 40, Forbes-street, July 13, 1884.

WANTED, for the water works, Poone, British Burma, a COMPETENT ENGINEER to look after the Pumping Engines and to make himself generally useful to the Municipality in the way of Blacksmith's and fitter's work. Salary Rs. 250 per mensem, with free quarters. None but competent men, Europeans, of sober and steady habits, who have had experience in the setting up and looking after of Pumping Engines need apply. All applications with certified copies of testimonials to be forwarded so as to reach the undersigned not later than the first day of August next.

F. G. BROCK-FOX,
Executive Engineer,
Prome Division, P. W. D., Prome, British Burma.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 per cent per annum	18 months'	notice of withdrawal.
5½	12 "	
5	9 "	
4½ subject to	6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, An. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SPONGES in great variety, Honey-comb, Turkey cup, Sanitary, &c.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street, Fort.

ICE PLUNGERS with BALL PRESSURE, also ICE HAMMERS. Re. 1 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED a Competent and Influential Indent Clerk. Apply stating salary, to "Importer," care of this paper.

WANTED, BREWER, good practical man. Apply stating terms to T. T. Leonard, 10, South Parade, Bangalore.

TOUGHENED GLASS.—The trade supplied from a consignment just received. Apply to Godown-keeper, PHIPSON & Co., 13, Forbes Street.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh supply of Angolas, and Scotch and other Tweeds, guaranteed all wool and made up to perfect fit.—Y. A. Lacka & Co., Hummum-st.

CHUBB AND SON'S SAFES, Writing Cash, Paper, and Key Boxes, Locks and Pad-Locks. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee, 47, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.—The most comfortable Hotel I have ever been in India; charge moderate, and manager and servants most obliging.—M. Short, Captain, Royal M. Fusiliers.

FOR SALE, one pair of Pegu PONIES, fast, handsome and quiet, colour a white and light bay, together with tongs and harness, in good order. Price Rs. 1,000. One dun Pegu pony, goes with either of the above, Rs. 250. Apply to Colonel Warden, European General Hospital, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, [illegible] DINNERS. BREAKFAST[illegible] PIPPINS, DINNERS[illegible] have for sale three bricks, 9" by 4½" by 2½." Apply to R. Farrow, Eldon Road.

GILBEY'S WINES and SPIRITS.—C. H. B. FORBES & Co., wholesale agents; Pearse & Co., Limited, retail agents, Bombay.

PIANO STOOLS.—Morocco-covered, with patent metal boss and screw. Rs. 25 each.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NEW TWEEDS, NEW ANGOLAS, cheap at Sanitas. Samples post free.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 35, Meadow-street, Bombay.

NEWEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.—This excellent wine, [illegible] own shipping, and brand, we now offer at Rs. 54 per case.—Cutler, Palmer and Co., Bombay.

REAL TURKISH CIGARETTES of superior quality and exquisite flavour. Fresh arrival ex s.s. Nizam in boxes of 100. Price Rs. 1-8.—M. Mondolfo & Co.

IMPROVED Ivorine Billiard Balls, equal to real Ivory ones in elasticity, sound, weight, etc. Sole appointed Agents for India, JOHN[illegible] & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

£6,277,986-3-0 STG., is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Office. New Assurances last financial year £1,300,000.

FOR SALE, neat Office Shigram, canoe-shaped Baroche and different kinds of carriages, to be seen next to Portuguese Church, Girgaum. Apply to Sorabji Nowroji.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style at our new clothes last imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Ajmeer Act, Carnatic Stamp Act, The Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRESH OILMANSTORES, Tea and Coffee, Sugar, Split Peas, &c., at lowest terms for cash.—PEARSE and Co., 22 and 23, Apollo-street, Bombay.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.
NOTICE.
OPENING OF EAST DECCAN LINE FOR GOODS TRAFFIC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the line of Railway from HOTGI to GADAG, a distance of 72½ miles, will be OPENED for Goods Traffic on the 3rd August, 1884.

The Stations on this line are:—

Hotgi,	Bijapur,	Bagalkot,
Tadival,	Jumkhal,	Kaigeri,
Lach

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 22.

MONEY in London is a trifle easier again according to Reuter, the rate of discount on 3 months' bills being down to 1⅛ and on 4 months' to 1⅛ per cent. This has had no effect on stocks, however, consols being still quoted at ⅛ premium, and Indian loans both sterling and rupee as before. French Rentes in Paris have receded 1 to 107½.

In the General Produce markets there is no change reported. The London Skin Sales opened yesterday with, Reuter says, a fair demand, the number of skins offered being 850,000 Goat and 500,000 Sheep.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed firm, the day's sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, including [illegible] Surats. Spot prices are unaltered, but to 1-32d to arrive are quoted partially 1-64d. [illegible] are still quite in New York ready Mid-Uplands [illegible] at 14 cents, but futures are 2 [illegible] America regain cents per lb. The advices favorable, and peo[illegible] the growing crop are still [illegible] the highest outlew talk of 6½ millions as probable. Pos[illegible]possible, about 6 mill[illegible] are of course mere at the present time [illegible]afford a better guide eaework, but they [illegible]rrent opinion. We need s[illegible] anything else to [illegible]ren 6½ millions would not mlv point out [illegible] from present rates, whilst 6 much of a [illegible]an advance. '8 would [illegible]tenor of the home advices has [illegible]just a shade firmer here, but we remain [illegible]any actual business for export, have not [illegible] may be called nominally and prices, unchanged.

WHEAT and SEED[illegible]re steady at unaltered values.

FREIGHTS are no weaker, but that is about all that can be said in their favour. For Liverpool 21s. 3d. is now asked for measurement, but shippers hold for 20s. Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Havre are all quoted at 25s. For Trieste and Venice 36s. 3d., payable here, is asked.

IMPORTS.—Owing to a native holiday, there has been nothing doing in Piece-goods and Yarns. Coals meet a better inquiry, but sellers generally decline to do anything forward except at advanced prices.

EXCHANGE is unaltered, so far as concerns ready bills, but the banks are rather more willing sellers forward, and for next month would do 1-32d. above current rates. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 17-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7¾d. "
Do. Three months' sight	1s. 7 11-16d. "
Credits do. do.	1s. 7¾d. "
Francs do. do.	Fcs. 2·08½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very dull and business has been done at Rs. 99 15-16 for ready and Rs. 99½ delivery on 15th August. Four-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 102¾.

SHARES remain without special movement. Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 360 and Dharrumsey Spinning to Rs. 460, but with these exceptions our rates do not show a single fluctuation.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Bessie Morris, 1,119 tons, Captain W. Burges, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line steamer California, 2,214 tons, Captain W. S. Young, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Cameron and child, Mr. F. W. Hill, Mr. A. Langbridge, Mr. J. Barr, and eight crew of the steamer Galatea.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain A. S. Calder, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Ally Currim and friend, Mr. B. D. Pandy, Mr. Ebram Hassum, Mrs. Tulett, and ten deck.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
22	Simla (s)	Calder	Bussorah, July 9.
	Mobile (s)	Doerr	Bussorah.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	California (s)	Young	Liverpool.
	Malwa (s)	Loggin	Marseilles.
	Bessie Morris (s)	Burges	Marseilles.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Knight of St. Patrick, to Dunkirk
" Thames, to China &c.
" Simla, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

July.	ARRIVAL.		
17	Africa (s)	Loutit	Bombay, July 5.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan MacGregor s—10 cases stout, 10 cases pale ale and 5 cases cider, Cowasjee Brothers.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan MacGregor s—100 drums linseed oil, Abdool Hoosein Tyebjee ; 154 packages glasswares, Hassum Ahmed ; 50 cases copper brazier, Punnett and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Kaiser s—[illegible] cases, [illegible] Sorabjee Cowasjee.

Khedive s—11 cases German beer, glassware, stationery, &c., Hugh D. Fisher and Co.

Hydaspes s—9 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

Alimore s—13 cases medicines, Nuthoo Mooljee ; 40 barrels dry whiting ; 4 casks aniline dye and 1 case varnish, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein ; 93 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikhjee ; 4 cases German silver wire, C. Macdonald and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pandora s—2 cases glassgold beads, Esmonfaly Abdoolally ; 1 case glassware, B. F. Wilnechar and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Nizam s—32 cases beads, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—33 cases brandy, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Colombo s—70 cases brandy, B. E. Bathe and Co.
Manilla s—256 cases brandy, 35 and 75 Hormusjee

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 21th July, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·743
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	·833
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·8
General Direction of Wind*	W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	457
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during the month	18·13
" " " year	31·41
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 19.

Robinson, Col., Rifle Brigade, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JULY 21.

Mantell, Surg. Major, on retirement, from Peshawar.
Foord, Col., 23rd Madras L.I., on leave, from Nagpore.
Langley, Captain, R. E., from leave, from England.
Barnett, Lieut.-Col., Ast. Adjt. Genl., from leave, from England.
Elliot, Col., 11th Madras N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.

JULY 22.

Ellis, Major, Brigade Major Lucknow, on leave, from Lucknow.
French, Major, Dy. Asst. Quartermaster General, Lahore District, on leave, from Meen Meer.
Way, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl. Eastern Frontier District, on leave, from Shillory.
Milner, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 19.

Robinson, Col., Rifle Brigade, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

JULY 22.

Gardiner, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Kurrachee.
Barnett, Lieut-Col., Ast. Adjt., Genl., on duty, to Poona.

JULY 22.

Mantell, Surg.-Major, on retirement, to England.
Way, Lieut.-Col., Dy. Asst. Adjt. General Eastern Frontier District, on leave, to England.
French, Major, Dy. Asst. Quartermaster General Lahore District, on leave, to England.
Elliot, Col., 11th Madras N. I., on leave, to England.
Ruggles, Sub-Inspector, Army Educational Department, on duty, to Poona.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major M. R. Wyer, Officiating Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 23, 1884.

The usual Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters this day, Wednesday the 23rd inst., at 6 p.m. sharp. All members are requested to attend.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday the 23rd inst., at 9 p.m. sharp.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps from 4 p.m. every day until further orders, Tuesdays and Fridays excepted. Members must give notice at Head-quarters to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

By order,
G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. R. C.

N.-W.P. PROVINCES GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*N.-W. P. And Oudh Gazette.*)

Mr D. G. Pitcher, Asst Dir, Dept of Agriculture and Commerce, Oudh, privilege leave for 3 months, from 17th Aug 1884 or subsequent date.

16th July—Mr W Irvine, Magis and Coll, Ghazipur, privilege leave for 3 months, from 10th Aug 1884, or subsequent date.

Lieut-Col N M T Horsford, City Magis, Lucknow, to officiate as Asst Dir, Dept of Agriculture and Commerce, for Oudh, during the absense on privilege leave of Mr D G Pitcher, or until further orders.

Mr W F W Wells, Asst Commr, Sultanpur, to officiate as City Magis, Lucknow, during the absence on deputation of Lieut-Col N M T Horsford or until further orders.

Mr E J Kitts, offg Magis and Coll, Azamgarh, on being relieved by Mr Lambe to officiate as Magis and Coll, Ghazipur, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Irvine.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette.*)

The Revd F J Montgomery, M A, Chap of Lahore, has obtained 2 months' privilege leave of absence from 24th June 1884, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The Revd C A Gillmore, who has been appointed a Junior Chap on the Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Estabt, will officiate as Chap of Lahore, from such date as he may assume charge, vice the Revd F J Montgomery, proceeding on leave.

Mr R W Trafford, Depy Commr, Gujranwala, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month and 28 days, from 8th June 1884.

Mr J C Brown, Offg Depy Commr, on being relieved at Perozepore, is transferred to the Umballa Dist of which he assumed charge on 12th July 1884, relieving Mr A R Bulman' Depy Comsr, transferred.

Surg R J Taffle, Offg Civil Surg, Delh, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 2 months, from 7th July 1884.

Mr C Brown, Dist Supdt of Police, Gurgaon, is, on rejoining from the privilege leave granted in P G O No 20 of the 22nd March last, appointed Personal Assist to the Inspr Genl of Police.

Mr D E McCracken, Assist to the Inspr Genl of Police in charge of the Special Branch of the Inspr Genl's Office, has obtained 3 months' privilege leave from 28th July.

Mr W G Goldney, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, in charge of the Genl Brench of the Office of the Inspr Genl of Police, is appointed to officiate as Assist to be Inspr Genl of Police, in charge of the Special branch, during the absence on leave of Mr McCrac- until further orders.

Mr E L French, [illegible] Dist Supdt of Police, attached to the Railway Police, is transferred, as a temporary measure, to the Simla [illegible]

16th July—Lieut W C[illegible] granted general leave to Kir 3rd Sikh Infantry, is relations of 1873 from the 2nd Aug[illegible] to 31st October 1884—the first two months of such leave to be on full pay under rule 10 of the above regulations.

9th July—Lieut R S Maclagan, R E, 1st Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, Swat River Canal Division, is allowed two months' leave to study the Native langu[illegible] from 9th July 1881, or such subsequent dated as he may avail himself of the same.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 1, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14 RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Flora Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DEFECTIVE OR FAILING SIGHT.

THE sense of sight is so valuable that the importance of perfect and carefully adjusted spectacles can scarcely be overrated ; although the wearing of single eye-glasses should be strictly avoided, we have the highest medical authority confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection generally employed, are frequent causes of irremediable injury to the sight ; and as no present economy can compensate for such a loss, it behoves all to be cautious how they are tempted to use the common pebble or glass spectacles now so generally sold.

For the guidance of those who are using pebble spectacles, it may be stated that when the pebbles are cut *against* the grain, and not polished on the principle which has been universally declared the most appropriate based on scientific research, they are injurious to the sight.

Unadvisable as the unnecessary wearing of spectacles undoubtedly is, the common notion that their use should be postponed to the utmost is proved beyond dispute to be a grave mistake.

Being in possession of all the optical instruments taken over by us from Dr. A. Meniat, we are not only in a position to suit the eye sight to perfection, but to supply different accommodations for each eye which so frequently are needed.

Pamphlet with self-suiting directions free on application

C. MARCKS & Co.
3, Rampart-row, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

TURNER—July 2[illegible] at the Beehive, Malabar Hill, the wife of Mr. [illegible] Turner, of a son.

[illegible] Cummins, Chaplain, and other Results.

All Notices sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 23, 1884.

BUCKLE in his "History of Civilization" quotes with approval the remark of M. Quetelet that "in everything which concerns crime the same numbers re-occur with a constancy which cannot be mistaken." The statement of this eminent French statistician may be verified to a certain extent by an examination of the annual police returns of the state of crime in the town and island of Bombay, although of course the statistics of one city are likely to be more affected by variable and temporary causes than those of a whole nation. The regularity is more observable when the numbers are large enough to eliminate accidental variations. Thus we find that for the last four years each successive year brought a larger number of persons before the law courts charged with various offences. In the year 1883 as many as 40,394 persons were brought to trial, that is, roughly speaking, one out of every nineteen of the inhabitants of the island. The increased number brought up each successive year may be attributed partly, perhaps, to increase of criminality and to increased vigilance on the part of the police, but may for the most part be accounted for by the increase of the population which the census declares to have taken place. The difference between the number brought up in two successive years of the period we are considering never rises above 8,000 nor falls much below 2,000. Of those brought to trial in 1883, as many as 33,890 were convicted, and only 6,452 were fortunate enough to prove their innocence or get discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Thus last year rather less than one in six of those brought up for trial escaped conviction. The proportion of acquittals to the whole number tried varies very little during the four years under consideration. In the two previous years about the same proportion escaped conviction, while in 1880 about the proportion of one in five were acquitted. These figures seem to show that the police and others in Bombay are not extremely addicted to the practice of bringing to trial innocent persons, or those whose criminality they cannot substantiate by sufficient proof. No doubt a large number of those acquitted were really guilty, but discharged for want of clear evidence of guilt ; and this consideration is important in attempting to estimate the number of really innocent persons who were falsely accused.

The number of inquests held have made even a more regular increase than the number of persons brought to trial. In 1880 there were 373 inquests as compared with 386 in 1881, 394 in 1882, and 435 in 1883 ; and in this case also the yearly increment may be almost entirely accounted for by the increasing population of the island. Thus the immense variety of physical and mental causes which may lead to sudden or mysterious death seem to claim as victims each year about the same proportion of the population. A large number of the inquests resulted in verdicts of suicide, an offence which is alluded to by Buckle as one of the most striking proofs of the regular operation of general laws in spite of the perturbing influence of variable passions and other circumstances. "In a given state of society," he writes, "a certain number of persons must put an end to their own life. . . . In the different countries for which we have returns, we find year by year the same proportion of persons putting an end to their own existence ; so that after making allowance for the impossibility of collecting complete evidence, we are able to predict within a very small limit of error the number of voluntary deaths for each ensuing period, supposing of course that the social circumstances do not undergo any marked change." There is certainly a remarkable regularity in the number of Bombay suicides. Seventy-eight persons in 1880, seventy-seven in 1881, sixty-seven in 1882, and seventy-nine in 1883 are declared by the inquests to have sought a voluntary death. In this case, as the numbers were absolutely almost equal in the four years, while the population was increasing, the proportion of suicides to the population must have decreased. The annual average of suicides during the four years in Bombay was rather over 75 out of a population of more than 750,000. In London, according to Buckle, 240 persons annually made away with themselves out of a population which at the time of which he was writing must just have numbered about 2,400,000. These figures give the very singular coincidence that London in the middle of the century and Bombay at the present date, in spite of the great difference in climate, customs, and many other circumstances that might have been expected to affect the average, are found to have almost exactly the same proportion of suicides annually. In London then, as in Bombay during the last four years, just one out of every ten thousand was annually declared to have committed suicide. When we consider the various means used by the unfortunate beings who were wearied with the burden of existence, we find that in Bombay out of the whole number of three hundred and one persons who committed suicide during the last four years as many as two hundred and sixty-seven ended their lives by drowning or poisoning, leaving only thirty-six suicides in the four years who shot, stabbed, hanged themselves, or cut their throats, or chose any other method of self-destruction. It is also worth noticing, although it would be very difficult to suggest a plausible explanation of the fact, that during the last two years drowning has become comparatively less frequent than poisoning as a means of suicide. In 1880-81 there were nearly twice as many suicides by drowning as there were by poisoning, while in the two following years the two modes seemed about equally prevalent, the suicides by drowning having been considerably decreased in number, while the suicides by poisoning slightly increased. If we go back to the year 1879, we find the same tendency at work, for in that year the suicides by drowning were more than twice as many as those effected by poison. In England and other European countries hanging is the commonest way of committing suicide, and cutting of the throat ranks next in order, at any rate with Englishmen. But in Bombay during the last four years out of the three hundred and one suicides only four cut their own throats, and only fifteen hanged themselves. Part of this striking difference may be accounted for by the fact that the natives of India seldom shave themselves and do not use knives for their food, so that they have not always convenient instruments ready at hand when they feel inclined to cut their own throats. The small number of hanging cases is less surprising when we remember how much more easily and quietly death can be obtained by means of painless soporific drugs. We rather wonder at the extraordinary prevalence of suicide by hanging in Europe. Perhaps this violent and repulsive method of ending life is resorted to because the average European knows very little about the efficacy of various poisons, and, if he really contemplates suicide, fears to make inquiries lest he should reveal his purpose.

In the murder statistics more irregularity might be expected, as this terrible crime is fortunately not of sufficiently frequent occurrence to allow the variable causes to counteract each other and leave room for the permanent causes to secure regularity. Yet here, too, the resemblance between the successive years is very striking. Last year there were nine murder cases, while in the three previous years twelve murder cases were brought up for trial, four exactly in each year. The distribution of offences between the various castes and communities shows how much more turbulent the Mahomedans are than the other inhabitants of the city. During the four years we are considering about 80,000 Hindus, 42,000 Mahomedans, and 4,000 Parsees were brought before the magistrates on various charges. Thus the Mahomedans [illegible] Hindus, and more than ten times as many as the Parsees, although the late census shows that there are more than three times as many Hindus as there are Mahomedans in Bombay, and that the Parsees are nearly equal in number to one-third of the Mahomedans. To put the matter in another form, out of every thousand Mahomedans sixty-six annually appear as defendants before the magistrates, while of the Hindus thirty-eight per thousand and of the Parsees only twenty-one per thousand find themselves annually in that unpleasant predicament. It is fair to remember, however, that the more lawless elements of the Mussulman community in Bombay consist of outsiders—Sidis and other Africans, Afghans and men from the Gulf, who, when at home, are very irresponsible people.

THE first monster demonstration connected with the new Reform Bill has taken place in Hyde Park, one hundred thousand people being present. It is eighteen years since a great demonstration in favour of Reform was arranged to take place in the same park, but the proceedings on that occasion were not of a most orderly character. The gates being closed, the demonstrants broke down the palings and stoned the police, thus proving that they were in earnest about Reform—a fact which till then was not generally believed. There seems to be some doubt now as to whether the country really desires a further measure of Reform. Our London correspondent believes that the alleged enthusiasm of the Liberals for the present Bill is quite mechanical and artificial, and he holds that the country will regard the demonstration in Hyde Park which has now come off much as season theatre-goers look upon the familiar red-hot poker of the pantomime. If this be so the House of Lords ought to have taken a bolder line. Instead of rejecting the Reform Bill because it was not complete, their Lordships should have thrown it out because nobody wants it. Anyhow, we are on the eve of a widespread agitation which, however mechanical, will unquestionably create an unusual amount of political ferment all over the three kingdoms during the autumn.

WE publish in another column a letter by a member of the Khoja community strenuously denying the allegations made by the opponents of His Highness Aga Khan, on which it is asserted that the legislation on the affairs of the Khojas now in progress has been based. The subject appears to preoccupy the Khoja public to an unwonted degree, the present phase of it being the outcome of dissensions which had their origin some years ago. Our correspondent avers that the position of Aga Khan is not bolstered up by undue influence of any kind, and that the revolt against it is confined to a very few. We do not pretend to know what measure of credence is to be given to this assertion. The revenues which flow into the treasury of His Highness are said to be quite princely, every faithful Khoja being bound to contribute a quota of his income to support the dignity and position of the head of his sect. The reformers pretend that these contributions are not so voluntary as they appear, and that the community is obliged by the pressure brought to bear to pay much more than ought to be necessary, and that out of the proceeds but a very trifling and uncertain share is available for the general purposes of the jamat. The letter for which we find room to-day is an indignant protest against this representation of the matter at issue, the writer maintaining that the dues paid to His Highness are voluntary gifts, intended to secure the spiritual welfare of the donors in this world, as a necessary preparation of endless happiness hereafter.

WE learn that Mr. Arthur Crawford has brought the Portuguese negociations he was engaged in to a successful issue. He is at present in Lisbon, but will return to India in another month.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JULY 4.

LET us have peace by all means, but let us be prepared for war. Admirable as the political creed of the Obsdensat to-day is from a humanitarian point of view, it is a creed which, if generally adopted in England, would undoubtedly lead to the entire overthrow of our vast and glorious empire. In matters political as in matters physical there is no standing still ; to both is applicable the inexorable law that where there is no progress there is retrogression. It is impossible for English statesmen to close their eyes to the too palpable fact that our interests in many and various parts of the globe are being threatened, without deservedly incurring the charge of criminal blindness. If the recent action of Germany in Angra Pequena suggests abundant matter for serious reflection, how much more serious does the action of France appear. The Tongking difficulty is by no means, as the Optimists would have us believe, definitely settled. This is amply proved by the recent disaster at Langson. The reprisals which are here being planned will undoubtedly re-involve the Court of Pekin, which, if reports do not mislead, was very much opposed to the Treaty of Tientsin. It would therefore be very premature to say that all chances of a Franco-Chinese war are put aside, and keeping the possibility of such an event in view, the question arises, what will be the action of England. We cannot possibly permit such a war without interfering. How far are we prepared to make such interference effective ? Again, in spite of the reassuring utterances of Lord Edward Fitzmaurice in the House of Commons, the designs of the Republic upon Madagascar are only too apparent. It is all very well to say that the French merely wish to force the Hovas to respect the clauses of the different treaties made between them ; there can be little doubt that the eventual annexation of the whole island, pure and simple, is their ulterior and well-defined object. Can England permit this annexation to be carried out, confining herself to mere verbal remonstrances ? What other kind of remonstrances is she prepared to make ? It cannot be, and is not, denied that our army is the weakest in Europe, nor can our fleet be classed first amongst the fleets of the world. Such as it is, however, we are pleased to consider it sufficient, and we rely on it for our national supremacy. It must be remembered, though, that not all wars are fought out on the sea, and that we may very easily find ourselves one day obliged to depend entirely on our army. Many causes combine to debilitate our military system, and one of the principal ones is the scandalous way in which our soldiers are treated at home. Instead of its being a privilege and an honour, as in Continental countries, for a man to wear uniform, the red-coat marks a Englishman out for disrespect and even insult in his own country. Hence, in a great degree, its unpopularity. We must either make service in our army attractive to young men, at any rate not prejudicial, or we must adopt the now almost universal conscription system. As at present constituted and conditioned, the English army is totally inadequate to supply the daily increasing needs of our Empire. Let us have peace and ensure it by all means, but let us be prepared for war.

Being on topics ferocious and bloodthirsty, let me chronicle that the rupture between Prince Napoleon and his son is complete. At a meeting held in the Salle Rivoli on Wednesday the indignant Jeromists passed the following *ordre de jour* :—"This assembly, considering that Prince Victor has failed in his filial and political duties, expresses its sympathy with Prince Napoleon, and renews the expression of its unshaken devotion to the head of the Napoleonic dynasty." An unfortunate Vicerien, who expressed his feelings of loyalty to the younger Pretender by shouting "Vive le Prince Victor !", was very roughly handled, and most unceremoniously turned out.

THE INTERNATIONAL FORESTRY EXHIBITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

EDINBURGH, JULY 1.

THE International Forestry Exhibition was opened to-day with *éclat*, by the Marquis of Lothian, who is a good and an effective speaker. The opening proceedings commenced with the band playing the "Old hundred," and closed with "God save the Queen." The platform was crowded with local and country magnates, and two of the speakers bore names which have been heard in Edinburgh for generations, I mean Gibson Craig Riccarton and Dundas of Arriston. The newly knighted Lord Provost with much self-possession did his duty well, albeit he retains his Scotch accent, and his pronunciation of "your comytee" would have delighted James Taylor whilom of Bombay as much as Mesopotamia did the old woman. Many of the exhibits are still unopened, but the Bombay-Burmah Trading Company's timbers stand out conspicuously. The blackwood furniture, what there is of it, is good, but nothing like what some of us could show, and if the Parell screen had been there it would have outshone all other contributions. Cutch, and many others send heads of deer, bison, and the large game of India.

The mammoth tree rind from California, 41 feet in circumference, is a wonder, and crowds surrounded it during the day. Kindly look at your *Adansonia Digitata* at Matoonga. I think it does not fall far short of this four feet from the ground—last measurement, if I recollect right, was 38 feet in circumference. I notice next to home products India gets the foremost place, and in the catalogue of 154 pages Sir George Birdwood devotes half its pages to the elucidation of Indian forestery. I did not see Sir Richard Temple there, whose advocacy of forest conservancy is so well known but Colonel Cadell, General Wahab, and Mr. Meldrum of Johore, who are all well known, were there. There was no specimen of growing forest trees and an absence of all decoration and rustic, houses which deficiencies will require to be rectified, otherwise this exhibition will not be a success.

THE KHOJA SUCCESSION BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will be good enough to allow me to publish through the medium of your journal, the following observations with reference to a letter which appeared in one of the local newspapers a few days ago under the signature of "Vox Populi Vox Dei." I am sure that the letter, anonymous as it is, will carry no weight at all ; but it is as well that the public should be informed as to the nature of the statements made therein, in order that their mind may not be prejudiced in any way by such statements, which have no foundation in truth. The letter, though headed the Khoja Succession Bill, touches principally upon matters connected with the proceedings of the Khoja Jamat, which are utterly irrelevant to the Bill, and it would seem that it was written with the sole object of degrading the Jamat in the eyes of the public, and especially of the Supreme Government of India, so as to steel their mind against any complaints which might be made by the Jamat in respect of any of the provisions of the Khoja Succession Bill, and thus leave such complaints unnoticed and unremedied.

The writer says that the homage enjoyed by His Highness Aga Ali Shah from his followers is substantially worth Rs. 5,00,000 per annum, and adds that this princely income is raised by the Khoja Jamat for the benefit of their spiritual head by levying divers contributions on the Khojas, and further that some of these taxes, as he calls them, are imposed and collected by sheer compulsion, and that in some cases the defaulter is punished with excommunication from caste. Now, these statements are utterly void of truth. It is a notorious fact that a considerable portion of the income of the spiritual head of the Khojas is derived from voluntary gifts made to him by Khojas residing in India, Muscat, Zanzibar, and other places. These gifts are offered by the Khojas purely with a view to ensure their spiritual welfare, and are made of their own free will and accord, without any previous communication with His Highness or any person on his behalf, or without any pressure or influence being brought to bear upon them whatever. There are hundreds of Khojas as also other people residing in and elsewhere who have never seen His Highness, but who nevertheless pay him homage as the living Imam ; and it is no wonder that they should leave him a portion of their property, or in cases where they have no near relatives surviving them, the whole of their large properties, as is not unfrequently the case. Such gifts are made under the belief that the giver will be benefited in the life to come, and it would be absurd to suppose that they could be made under any external pressure. It may moreover be mentioned that the practice of making such gifts has been in vogue for hundreds of years past, when moneys used to be sent to His Highness Aga Khan and his ancestors at Persia from all parts of India and other places where Khojas reside.

It is true that a small portion of His Highness's income is derived in Bombay from moneys paid on the occasions of marriage, death, and other occasions, but I challenge "Vox Populi" to adduce any single instance where force or compulsion was ever used to recover such moneys as alleged by him. The moneys are paid in accordance with the long-prevailing custom of the Jamat, and in cases where Khojas are unable to pay them, they are remitted altogether. These payments betoken the religious homage paid to His Highness, and are not at all compulsory ; nor have any persons who do not make them been visited with excommunication or other punishment as alleged. It may be mentioned that the homage paid by the Khojas to their Imam is of a piece with the homage paid by Hindus to their Das Avatar, and is not strange or unusual in India.

The writer then proceeds to state that no educated or civilized Khoja, nor any one of the rich families either, takes the slightest part in the proceedings of the Jamat, which he says is mainly composed of the partizans of His Highness Aga Khan, who are mostly illiterate and of a most exacting nature,—and further that the more intelligent persons prefer to keep themselves aloof from the doings of the Jamat for fear of being outcasted or maltreated. This broad assertion is simply gratuitous and utterly void of truth. The Jamat of His Highness' followers comprises many persons who are educated, civilised, and wealthy —persons who direct the affairs of the Jamat, who dispose of disputes continually arising among their community in accordance with their customary law and the principles of justice and equity, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned,—men of superior intelligence and considerable experience and wisdom who have been instrumental in preserving prosperity and happiness among the Jamat. If any of the intelligent Khojas do not take part in the proceedings of the Jamat, it is simply because they choose to remain aloof—not from any fear of being outcasted or maltreated. No Khoja was ever outcasted or would be outcasted for remaining aloof. Outcasting is the punishment only inflicted in extreme cases where a person commits a very grave offence against the rules of the Jamat, and persists in his conduct even after sufficient opportunity is allowed him to mend his conduct. It is not awarded in ordinary cases. As to maltreatment, that is altogether out of the question. Besides, every Khoja is at perfect liberty to leave one sect and join the other as often as his whim or interest may prompt him to do so, and instances are not wanting of Khojas having changed the sect to which they belonged, whenever it suited them to do so.

It is alleged that most of the Khojas prefer remaining in the Shia Jamat, that possesses a burial-ground so uncommonly convenient, rather than separate from it with the alternative of having to inter their dead in a new and distant place, and also because in the event of separating from it they would be prevented from entering it even for the purpose of discharging a sacred duty or performing a solemn rite over the tomb of a deceased relative. This may be a minor reason with some persons, but is by no means the main cause of their attachment to the Jamat. There is a higher principle, viz., the religious zeal, the belief that His Highness is the living Imam, that keeps the Khojas attached to him indissolubly and explains the race of large gifts made to him.

The writer then proceeds to state that the Jamats have given another proof of their infatuation for His Highness Aga Khan by transferring to his name all the Jamatkhanas, burial grounds, and other properties originally purchased at the expense of the Khojas. These properties were, to speak correctly, purchased out of the voluntary gifts of Khojas to His Highness, and have been declared by authoritative decision to be the absolute properties of His Highness. This matter has been so fully cleared up in Sir Joseph Arnould's judgment in the famous Aga Khan case that I need hardly dwell upon it here.

What, however, has astonished me beyond measure in reference to the latter under reply is the daring audacity with which the writer has proclaimed himself as the representative of the Khoja community, and insinuated that the statements made by him are but the echo of the voice and feelings of the community. He says that the Khoja Succession Bill now before the public embraces all essential points, and on the whole will not fail to secure the interests of those for whom it is intended, and that if His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will only now carry the Bill through in its present form, he will undoubtedly be laying a deserving community under everlasting obligations. He has indeed cleverly attempted to insinuate this as being the general opinion and feeling of the community, by stating that he predicts that attempts will be made from certain quarters to get some material alterations in its provisions to the prejudice of the community at large. Evidently he wished it to be understood that the objections to the Bill would come from a few individuals only. It is a well-known fact that the Shia Jamat of the Khojas have from the very time the Bill was first prepared by the Commissioners objected to certain provisions which appeared therein, and addressed several petitions to Government on the subject ; and there can hardly be any doubt that the writer was aware of this fact at the time he wrote the letter under reply. It is plain, therefore, that the expression "certain quarters" used by him was intended to mislead the public, by insinuating that the community generally are in favour of the Bill as it stands, and that the objectors form but a small portion thereof.

I would leave your readers and the public to judge of the conduct of the so-called "Vox Populi Vox Dei." In discussing the Bill, which is now before the public and which relates only to succession, he has introduced religious matters which are quite irrelevant to it. He is now trying to set the public mind against the Jamat with a view to render all their efforts for an amendment of the Bill as to certain portions thereof abortive. He has, however, betrayed himself to be a partisan of the Sunni sect of the Khojas, and his statements or suggestions with reference to the Bill will, it is hoped, be received with caution, and not allowed to have any influence on the public mind calm and dispassionate consideration all that the Jamat of the Shia Khojas have to say about the Bill, which relates to their most vital interests in this world

A KHOJA.

NATIVE STUDENTS AND THEIR ASPIRATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been, since you re-published Professor Wordsworth's now famous letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, looking out daily for some notice of it on the part of some of your correspondents. But it seems that no one thinks it worth notice, which is not my notion of either the man or the matter. For the Professor, by his own account (to say nothing of his high personal standing,) is now occupied in training two hundred young gentlemen who are to "go forth as apostles" of as much sedition as they may find safe, if the British Government does not confer certain new powers upon a class of officials which, according to him, is by its very law of existence full of incompetent persons, and which these future apostles are too high-minded to enter, and under the most favourable circumstances could only be asked to enter at the rate of one man per annum in this Presidency.

We now know what we have to look out for, and, if we are to save ourselves, had better find out what Professor Wordsworth thinks should be the qualifications of a public servant. And although he deals chiefly in negatives, yet from these we may draw certain conclusions ; for after letting us know in eloquent, if not precise, terms that promotion is managed for the worst in the worst of all possible Presidencies, he adds as an example that "deferential ignorance, conciliatory manners, and a plentiful absence of originality and independence are now, and always will be, at a premium." When I first read this sentence, it merely impressed me as a way of saying that Professor Wordsworth had been displeased with certain appointments. But upon getting to the end of his letter without quite ascertaining what he wanted, I harked back ; and I think I have now some notion of what he does think a young public servant should be. If he is ignorant (as all beginners must be) he should at least not be deferent ; conciliatory manners should be to him the object of a fine scorn ; and originality and independence are to be his highest aim and end.

I can imagine the Professor addressing a batch of his pupils : "My boys ! you are a credit to your college. Your essay on the Native Press Act, Waman, is equal to the Areopagita, and (to put it mildly) contains much evidence of a careful study of that immortal work. Bhaskar [illegible] more about Greek events than even Pericles did ; and Balwant has three years' files of the *Spectator* by heart, as every one knows who has heard him at his debating society. In recognition of your accomplishments, a paternal Government has only made you probationary second karkoons to manilatdars in Rani-Bednur, Pimpalner, and Parantej, reserving the appointment to the Civil Service which fell vacant this year for a person who had no other merit than that his family have exercised important administrative functions for five hundred years, and been the staunch servants of the British Government for three generations, and that he personally was known to every member of Government as being decidedly civil, and able to write English. You will therefore have to return to Rani-Bednur very much like what you were born and bred in, and will only take rank and pay out of the mouths of men who were in the service when you were running about clad in native modesty and silver bracelets. As I have said, you will be probationary second karkoons ; and you will probably find that the mamlatdar and first karkoon, uncultivated old Brahmins in red slippers, will expect you to perform *probato secundo* karakonal functions, and will be supported in that unreasonable aspiration by a species of mean whites wearing brown boots and dungaree jackets of an uniform cut, colour, and coarseness, which suggests an hitherto undiscovered species of convict called Revenue Officers. You are perfectly ignorant of the duties referred to, and (as it wouldn't do at all for you to know more than I do), your ignorance becomes you. Take care not to spoil the effect of it by showing deference to persons who don't share it. Be original,

...21. ... 89·5

...SDAY, July 22. ... 79·7 ... 81·1 ... 85·7 ... 85·9

THE Guarantee Fund of the Bombay International Exhibition, now amounts to Rs 11,70,500.

WE hear that the European firms dealing in ...ign wines and spirits in Bombay are getting ...a petition against the conditions attached to ...liquor licence which comes into force on the ...ox.

...informed that the Managing Committee ...the services of Miss Alice McKenzie, ...Bishop's School, Panchgani, as third ...Girls' School.

...the place ...e Punjab ...of India ...s on ...eing ...all ...mouth and ...rtex, resemb... ...rat or mouse, ...inion is that ...e that the ...owla's mice' ...d is not pro... ...pression." This ...eral Simpson, ...other parts ...

...[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

A MONSTER DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

LONDON, JULY 22.

A monster demonstration attended by 100,000 people took place in Hyde Park yesterday in support of the Reform Bill. The proceedings through...t were of a most orderly character.

Resolutions favouring the extension of the franchise and condemning the Lords for throwing out the Bill were adopted.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

PARIS, JULY 21.

Eight deaths from cholera occurred here to-day.

THE IN-COMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Pekin, with the outward English mails of the 11th instant, left here for Bombay at 6 o'clock this evening; and the same Company's s.s. Valetta, for Colombo and Calcutta, at 5 o'clock.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Bombay yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan left here for London, and Calcutta this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Drummond arrived here from Bombay yesterday morning.

MALTA, JULY 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 19th instant.

SUEZ, JULY 22.

The Ball Line steamer Wernelh Hall left Suez for Bombay last night.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Good Fair Bhollera	4
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89½
4½ " "	99½
5 per cent. Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loans	107¾
4 " French Rentes	107½
Silver	50⅞
Private Indostan	

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(JULY 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT.—*Via* Europe and *Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Pakhoi lines, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mandalay land line and line to Mandalay still interrupted.

Foochow-Shanghai line still interrupted.

Hong Kong-Canton line interrupted.

...petitions. One of his theories will hardly bear examination, even by the light of his own fact. After telling how he once slept soundly through a whole night in a room said to be haunted, "from this I am taught to infer," he adds, "that tales of ghosts and demonology are out of date at forty years and upwards; that it is only in the morning of life that this feeling of superstition 'comes o'er us like a summer cloud,' affecting us with fear which is solemn, and awful rather than painful. . . ." Sir Walter observes, in conclusion, that the "present fashion of the world seems to be ill-suited for studies of this fantastic nature."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, July 22.—The barometric changes are slight and general. The distribution is unaltered. The readings are high in Travancore, and low near Peshawur and over Chutia Nagpur, Orissa and the west of Bengal. The disturbance noticed over the latter regions yesterday still holds and occasions a distinct cyclonic circulation of the wind in its neighbourhood. Over the Central Provinces the wind is generally north-westerly, and over the peninsula between north-west and south-west. The rainfall distribution today is the same in its main features as was the case yesterday. Rather heavy rain has fallen in the East Punjab and the upper part of the N. W. Provinces, while over Bengal and the whole of the more central parts of the country rain has been general, but not very heavy. The Carnatic has been entirely without rain, and with the exception of Secunderabad the amounts over Deccan and west coast have been light. Rain ...day:—Darjeeling, 4 inches; Murree, Rowalpindi, ...soorie, Mount Abu, and Akyab, about 2 inches; ...a, Ranikhet, Calcutta, Jubbulpore, Sutna and ...derabad, over 1 inch. Previously, Aligarh, ...ur and Ahmedabad had over 2 inches; ...ur, Raipur, Nowgong, Bhuj and Calicut, ...nch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
...ously registd..	31	41	37	76	36	10	35	82
Monday	0	00	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Tuesday	0	09	...	...	0	12	0	00
Total	31	41	37	85	36	22	35	82
Corresponding date last year	52	86	54	81	51	15	57	87

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. LINE.

WE are indebted to the agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 18th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	27	98	Kherwadi	5	81
Sohagpur	17	34	Deolali	6	25
Rawere	12	96	Ghoti	21	92
Bhadli	9	31	Madha	4	12
Jalgaon	8	66	Barsi Road	2	0
Sirsoli	10	56	Kolm	1	6
Mahgi	9	39	Jehur		

...ing vessels sailed yester... Liverpool; Malwa (s) and ...oille.

APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following ...music will be played by the band of ...egimental N. L. I. at the Apollo-bunder ...ening:—

...arch	The Pestal	Anon.
Overture	L'Italiana in Algieri	Rosini.
Quadrilles	Commerce	Kalmer
Air & Solo	Clarinet Obligato	Bergson.
Polka	The Holly Bush	Godfrey.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Thames entered, and the s.s. Europa, Malwa, Ripon, and California left, the dock yesterday.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.—The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Malwa, Capt. A. C. Loggin, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with the Europe mails and the following additional passenger:—For Brindisi—Mr. W. Kemble.

LOST PROPERY.—Soorajram Ramashewer, living in Bhooleshwar-road, reports that on the 18th instant he dropped, somewhere between his residence and Lohar Chawl-street, a small packet containing five emeralds and one ruby, of the value of Rs. 200.

THE LATE MR. MACINTOSH BALFOUR.—The funeral lodge in memory of the late R. W. Bro. Macintosh Balfour, Immediate Past Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry, is to be held by Lodge Caledonia at the Masonic Hall, Byculla, at 6 o'clock this evening. There was an error in the former announcement.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Chowpatty, on the body of a girl named Athy, aged five years. On Sunday evening, at about 7 o'clock deceased was standing by a naked kerosine-oil lamp when her clothes caught fire. She was severely burnt, and died from the injuries yesterday at noon. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHEATED BY A SHARPER.—Moolabux Peerbux, a servant to Lieutenant Hodgson, of the Meywar Bheel Corps, who arrived in Bombay on the 28th ultimo, while at the Arthur Crawford Markets on Monday met a Mussulman who offered him what he said was a gold snake-pattern ring for Rs. 10. Moolabux Peerbux having no ready cash about him exchanged his silver watch, valued at Rs. 25, for the ring, which the Mussulman quickly relinquished; but poor Peerbux subsequently, to his sorrow, discovered that "all is not gold that glitters," as the ring turned out to be a brass article, well polished.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Candurbhoy Moola Ameerjee reported to the police on Monday the theft of a currency note for Rs. 500. The complainant declined to permit the police to take action for the recovery of the note.—Mr. Alfred Wass, the second engineer of the s. s. Bessie Morris, lying in the Prince's Dock, reported to the police on Monday afternoon the theft of a silver watch and gold chain, curb pattern, with a gold locket attached, of the collective value of Rs. 100. He alleges the property was stolen from his cabin, which is on the deck of the vessel. The watch was left hanging on a nail in the cabin.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on the body of Bindoo Lingoo, aged 25 years. Deceased, at 8 a.m. yesterday, while passing through Dr. Lisle-road, suddenly complained of pains in his chest and sat down on the roadside, resting on a tree. He was gasping, and when he was placed in a reckla and was being removed to hospital he died on the road. Deceased had been subject to palpitation of the heart and fits for the past two-and-a-half years. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.

AN ATTEMPT TO CHEAT A MARWAREE.—Balcurishna Vishnu was placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, and charged, at the instance of Inspector Dillon, with attempting to cheat a Marwaree shroff named Nuthoo Bagoo on Friday last. The accused went to the shop of the complainant at about 7 o'clock in the evening with a pair of wristlets. He asked for the shroff of the shop. Complainant said he was the shroff, and asked him what he wanted. He said he wanted to pledge two silver wristlets, for which he asked Rs. 8. The Marwaree was about to agree, and weighing the ornaments, he found they were 9 tolas in weight; but with his usual caution he took them to the light and thoroughly examined them. His sharp eye detected that the ornaments were not real, and he turned to tell the accused so; but he had disappeared. The complainant saw him running up the street and called after him, but he went on till he was stopped by a policeman. The accused denied the charge, but admitted five previous convictions. His worship sentenced him to eighteen months' hard labour.

ARREST OF A NEST OF GAMBLERS.—On Monday evening Inspector Hack, acting on information received, accompanied by Constable George and several native policemen in plain clothes, proceeded to a house in Gunnacopersh-street, where, after setting a guard of policemen at the back door of the house, Mr. Hack went towards the front entrance, where he saw a gang of men sitting in a circle on the verandah with cards in their hands and a lot of copper and silver lying on the floor. On seeing the police officer the gang dispersed, leaving the pack of cards and money with which they were gaming lying on the floor. Some few were detained, but the greater portion who joined in the game retreated into the house and on to the second storey. Others made towards the back door and attempted to effect their escape, but were repulsed by the police guard stationed there. Mr. Hack succeeded in arresting Sayloo Syenna, the keeper of the gaming-house and fourteen others. They were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Gunnaji Pohrkar, sitting in a common gaming-house with cards and money. Upon the evidence adduced, they were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 7, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

DARING ATTEMPT AT THEFT.—On Friday last a hole was made in one of the walls of the Head Post Office at Ahmednuggur, sufficiently large to admit of the entrance of a man into the office. Fortunately, however, a police constable was on guard at the time, and thieves were laying their dishonest hands on about four thousand rupees worth of property which they purposed, no doubt, coolly, calmly, and collectedly to annex and divide and distribute among themselves as the profitable proceeds of a legitimate haul. Unfortunately for them, they were prevented from carrying out their magnificent programme; and, unfortunately, for the ends of justice, the would-be plunderers evaded recognition, and have thus, probably, escaped detection and conviction. —*Deccan Herald.*

A TRIPLE MURDER.—A triple murder is reported to have been committed on Sunday last, at the village of Wadeo, in the Hayeli taluka. The murderer, a lunatic, by name Govinda bin Ramjee Bhonday, murdered his wife and two children, while in a fit of insanity. This man was an inmate of the Lunatic Hospital, from the 30th of April to the 17th June last, on which day he appears to have been discharged and sent home, on a favourable report from the officer in charge of the Lunatic Hospital, to the effect that all symptoms of insanity had disappeared in him. The full particulars of the case are not yet to hand.—*Ibid.*

THE MURDER BY A PORTUGUESE IN SIND.—The capital sentence passed upon Francis Fernandez was confirmed by the Sudur Court on Tuesday last, but the Government of India, at the instance of the Portuguese Consul, have stayed the execution of the sentence. We are not aware under what law or treaty the Portuguese Consul intends to proceed, but there is one anomaly which has not attracted public attention, and which, we think, we are bound to notice. Referring to the rules framed by the Government of Bombay regarding the duties and remuneration of the Public Prosecutors in Sind, we find that the Public Prosecutor for Sind is bound to appear in all murder cases coming for confirmation before the Sudur Court. There is no provision for the accused being defended in such cases. The anomaly therefore is that, while the Crown which generally does not require counsel in such cases has a barrister to represent it, the accused, who is sentenced to death, has no one to say a word for him.—*Sind News.*

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS AT BILLIMORA.

THE inhabitants of Billimora have petitioned the Superintendent of the Post Offices, Guzerat Division, at Ahmedabad, that letters and newspapers received by the down mixed train which is timed to arrive at Billimora at 4.30 p.m. should be delivered in the evening instead of, as at present, next morning. "The petitioners," so says the memorial, "are at a loss to comprehend why they were restricted from the privilege of having their letters delivered on the same evening that they are received, although such a method was practicable and carried out in other towns." We hear that the postal authorites have made an arrangement by which letters received by the mixed train will receive a separate delivery from the 1st prox.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD.)

THE following short causes were heard before his lordship:—

JOSEPH JEFFERSON AND OTHERS *vs.* WILLIAM SCOTT.

Mr. Vicajee, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaisbanker, and Dinshah for the plaintiff, asked for a month's postponement, as the summons had not been served on the defendant. The application was granted.

RALLI BROTHERS *vs.* DYABHOY CULLIANJEE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, on behalf of the defendants, moved for a transfer to the long-cause list. The plaintiffs bought cotton of the defendants, who, it was alleged, had guaranteed that the cotton was pronounced good in Liverpool. The defendants denied the alleged guarantee. There was again a difference between the two guarantees, one of which was that the cotton was good in Liverpool, and the other that they were to be good-class pucka bales. The contract was actually entered into a month after the guarantee, the more stringent clause never having been agreed to by the defendants. The guarantee was given by the defendants, who left [illegible] ...endants did not ...by the plaintiffs ...original contract. The ...a week.

...s, instructed by Messrs. Payne, ...ayani for the plaintiffs, said the ...case were very short, and the ...would not take very long. The ...was obviously a fraudulent one. The plaint was filed about six weeks ago, but the written statement was put in only yesterday with the object of gaining time. The guarantee letters were signed by the defendants on the occasion the goods were shipped. The learned counsel had no objection to a transfer to the long-cause list if the defendants deposited in court the amount of the claim.

The judge thought that the case should go into the long-cause list; costs to be costs in the cause.

MUGGONLAL PURBHOODAS *vs.* ADURJEE DORABJEE GHASWALLA AND OTHERS.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Pestonjee Kavasjee, for the defendants, moved for a week's postponement on the ground that they were under the belief that the plaintiff had no objection to the case standing over for a month. Defendants were large contractors, and under the belief above mentioned, they had gone to their business in Poona, and thence to Ahmednuggur.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown for the plaintiff, objected to a postponement, which, as proposed by the defendants, was conditional on a portion of the claim being paid in cash. The learned counsel was instructed to say that several suits has been filed, that the defendants were in embarrassed circumstances, and probably ready to file their schedule.

Mr. Inverarity.—How many suits are there, and what are their numbers?

Mr. Kirkpatrick.—The clerk instructing me says there is only one such suit against the defendants.

Mr. Inverarity.—The learned counsel on the other side makes reckless statements. He just now stated that there were several suits brought against my clients, which have now been reduced to only one suit. My clients are large contractors, and no such reckless statements should be heeded.

The judge said the affidavit made on behalf of the defendants contained allegations against Vithuldas, one of the plaintiffs, and it was but fair he should be given an opportunity to explain them in an answering affidavit.

Later on, an affidavit made by Vithuldas was considered by his lordship to be a sufficient answer to the affidavit made on behalf of the defendants, and his lordship was of opinion that no adjournment should be granted.

The case was then proceeded with, and the claim was proved. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 10,500, being the balance due on an adjusted account, with interest and costs.

JAIRAZBHOY PEERBHOY *vs.* MOOSA ABDOOL LUTIFF AND OTHERS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani for the plaintiff, said the claim was for Rs. 4,774 on a balance of account. The claim was proved, and a decree was given for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,774, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice HART.)

THE LOSS OF THE BARQUE ASIE MINEURE.

DAVID JAMES *vs.* THE S. S. NERBUDDA AND THE B. I. S. N. COMPANY.

THE plaintiff in this suit, the master of the late barque Asie Mineure, sought to recover Rs. 80,579 from the B. I. S. N. Company, the owners of the steam-ship Nerbudda, as damages for the loss of his barque after a collision with the Nerbudda, on the morning of the 30th March last, off the Malabar Coast. The plaintiff alleged that the collision was due to the default and negligence of those on board the steamer. The claim comprised the value of the barque, the effects of the master and the crew, and the cargo of rice which was on board. The Hon. Mr. Farran, with Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendants.

The evidence for the defendants was continued to-day.

Mr. R. C. Dixon, a marine surveyor in Bombay, holding a master's certificate, said he had frequently experienced a sort of gray haze on the coast, the ...es as you come to Bombay. It usually comes on about midnight and goes off in the morning with the rising sun. The haze made it very difficult to distinguish objects at a distance, or to see which way a ship was going. A vessel without lights could not be seen except within a distance of 300 yards: there would be nothing extraordinary in that. An instance occurred within the witness's own experience; and he was nearly running into a large barque in the full moon. Witness had been out to sea, but could see the barque only when it was from 300 to 400 yards' distance. It was a surface haze and would lessen the distance at which a clear light could be seen. In such a haze the coloured light of a steamer of the B. I. S. N. Company could be seen the full regulation distance—five miles, and the side lights two miles, because the lights of the company are very superior to the ordinary lights. A steamer like the Nerbudda, going ten knots an hour, could not be stopped under half a mile's space. Those on board the barque should have seen the steamer's red light all the time, and the green light shortly before the collision. On a clear night the mast-head light of the Nerbudda could be seen for five miles; the green light five miles; and the red light perhaps a mile less.

The examination of Mr. David James, the master of the barque, who was ill in hospital, was then read to the court.

Mr. Farran, in addressing the court on behalf of the plaintiff, said he regretted his learned friend had not called the engineer, who could have given the exact time of the occurrence of the material incidents of the case. The object was probably to keep the court in the dark. There was, of course, a conflict of evidence in the case. Mr. David James was a master of considerable experience, had made many voyages and enjoyed the confidence of his owners. He said he could see one and all the stars were visible; and he said he could see a pattamar a mile off. The fair inference was that a vessel could be seen 500 or 600 yards off. Other witnesses said the night was somewhat dark, but stars were visible. The witnesses for the defence exaggerated, on the other side, in saying that it was a very dark, hazy night. It was strange that though some of them could see the land five miles off, they could not see a pattamar until it was very close. This haze appeared to be a matter difficult to grapple with. As soon as the test of facts was applied to it, it disappeared. It would be a dangerous thing for the court to adopt the view urged by the defendants' witnesses, that their negligence was excusable because, owing to the haze, they thought they could not see a vessel until it was within 300 yards' distance. Commenting on the relative position of the vessels, the learned counsel submitted that the green light was the one first seen by those on board the barque, and not the red light. The learned counsel then urged that, if the steamer had not purposed, the barque would have cleared on the steamer's starboard side. It was true that, if the barque had continued to see the green light, the collision would not have occurred. But the position was altered, and all the lights of the steamer became visible, and finally led to the collision. When the collision occurred, there were six men on the side of Mr. Roberts, and yet none of them was called. The learned counsel said it was unprecedented that, in a matter like this, the master of the witness was called out of several except the man whose character was at stake. Coming to the cause of the collision, the learned counsel said the green light of the steamer having been visible, was the danger having come so suddenly, it was not possible for the barque to shew a light. That want of a light was no doubt against the Admiralty rules; but the defendants themselves had broken rule 20 of the Admiralty rules. The *onus* of proving that there was a good look-out was thrown upon the defendants; but the learned counsel contended that they had not acquitted themselves of the *onus*. The fact that a man was kept on the look-out, was not evidence that a good look-out was kept. Here, in the absence of the look-out man, there was no proof that good look-out was kept. The witnesses for the defendants had improved upon the story they gave before the Marine Court, and what was "I think" before the Marine Court had been turned into positive assertions here. In conclusion, Mr. Farran said that the suppression by the defendants of the best, evidence, which they could have called but did not, threw a suspicion on their case.

The hearing concluded with Mr. Jardine's replying on some of the cases cited by Mr. Farran.

His lordship reserved his decision.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—JULY 22.

(Before Mr. SPENCER, Acting Chief Judge, and Mr. WARDEN.)

A SOLICITOR'S BILL OF COSTS.

FRANK CHALK AND OTHERS *vs.* RUSTOMJEE DINSHAW MOOLAPEROZE.

THIS suit was originally brought by Messrs. Chalk and Walker to receive Rs. 96-8 on a bill of costs, claimed by the solicitors for their services in endeavouring to sell a house belonging to the defendant. The case was heard before Mr. Warden, who held that the claim was barred by the Statute of Limitation, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 6-8, being the plaintiffs' fee for returning the title-deeds of the house. The plaintiffs being dissatisfied with the verdict, obtained a rule calling upon the defendant to show cause why a new trial should not be held, on the ground that the judge was in error in holding that a greater portion of the debt was time-barred. The defendant had also obtained a rule on the ground that the court was in error in allowing the plaintiffs any fee for returning the title-deeds, as they had agreed to do the work for the defendant under a special contract.

When the rule was argued to-day before a full court, Mr. Walker appeared on behalf of his firm and Mr. Framjee Patack for the defendant.

Mr. Patack said the suit had at first been brought by Messrs. Chalk and Walker to recover from the defendant Rs. 104 on a bill of costs annexed to the summons. A portion of the claim was abandoned at the trial of the suit, which had been heard before Mr. Warden, the amount being reduced to Rs. 96-8. The circumstances of the case were briefly these. The defendant had a house in Bombay, and somewhere in the year 1876 he asked Mr. Chalk to sell it for him, agreeing to pay Rs. 300 in full settlement of all his costs, if the house were sold; but that he would only defray the advertisement and other charges actually incurred if the house were not sold. Mr. Chalk said in his reply that he would receive Rs. 250 if the house were sold, but if he failed to sell it, he should be paid Rs. 50, in addition to advertisement and other charges. To this letter the defendant replied by repeating his original offer, to which Mr. Chalk afterwards took no exception. Mr. Chalk then asked for the title-deed, which was sent to him. When a private sale could not be effected, it was agreed to put the property to sale by auction, Rs. 7,000 being the lowest amount fixed by the defendant for his acceptance. Advertisements were inserted in the papers, but the house was not put up for [illegible] nothing happened until in the beginning of [illegible] year, when Mr. Chalk requested the defendant to pay him Rs. 96-8, being the amount of his costs in the matter. Defendant refused to pay the claim. Mr. Warden held that all the items which comprised the bill of costs were barred by the Statute of Limitation, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 6-8 charged for returning the title-deed to the defendant. Mr. Patack contended that, while the learned judge was right in applying the law of limitation to this case, he was wrong in giving a verdict for the plaintiffs for Rs. 6-8 on a bill of costs, because the work had been done under a special contract which they failed to perform. Mr. Patack read portions of the correspondence between the parties, showing that a specific offer had been made by the defendant and accepted by Mr. Chalk. The pleader contended that the plaintiffs' business had terminated when Mr. Chalk wrote in the year 1877 that he could not find a purchaser for the house.

Mr. Walker submitted that there was nothing in this correspondence which had passed between the parties to show that any specific contract whatever had been entered into by them. An offer had been made by the defendant, but it was never actually accepted. If, however, it were held that there did exist a binding contract between them, then he urged that the court should hold that there was no withdrawal from it by the plaintiffs until 1883, when the title-deeds were taken away by the defendant. If the plaintiffs were held to have acted under an agreement, the defendant was bound to employ them and none else for the purpose of carrying out the sale. But when he took away the title-deeds the plaintiffs were entitled to sue on the usual bill of costs. Mr. Walker also insisted that until the time of the removal of the title-deeds, there was proof of a continuous employment, and therefore no portion of the claim was barred by limitation.

Mr. Spencer held that on the correspondence there appeared to be no evidence of a specific proposal made by one party having been accepted by the other. But as to the ground of limitation, the mere fact of the deed remaining with the plaintiffs for a certain length of time was no proof of continuous employment. Nothing was done in the matter from the year 1878 to 1883, when the title-deed was taken away. On these grounds, his honour upheld Mr. Warden's judgment and discharged both the rules.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

WE extract the following from Dr. Weir's reports as to the health of Bombay for the first quarter of the year:—

Exclusive of still-born, 5,553 deaths were registered in the 1st quarter, being 689 more than in the last three months of the past year, but 1,008 less than in the 1st quarter of last year. The death-rate is equal to 26·89, calculating for the annual increase of population; of the dead 2,826 were males and 2,555 females, being in the proportion of 117·33 males to 100 females.

Of those who died 2,477 were born in Bombay, 2,078 elsewhere, and the place of birth of 98 could not be ascertained.

The mortality from fevers is 388 more than in the preceding quarter, and 185 more than in the corresponding period of the past year; of the fevers 1,829 deaths were referred to remittent fever, 306 to simple continued fever, 78 to ague, and 2 to enteric fever; in all 1,725 deaths were ascribed to fevers.

168 deaths were referred to cholera, being 101 more than in the last three months, and 164 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year. The mortality from cholera was a development of the re-invasion in the 4th quarter of the 168 deaths 101 occurred in January. The disease was observed to be of a type most nearly epidemic in January. The Acting Health Officer in the 4th Quarterly Report thus refers to the prevalence of cholera in the 4th quarter: "Cholera had almost totally disappeared during the 2nd month of the quarter under review, there having been only 5 deaths in November, and up to the 18th of December there were only 6 deaths from this disease, when from the 19th to the 23rd a sudden outbreak occurred almost coincident with the bursting of the Vehar Main, which deprived Bombay of its largest source of supply of drinking water for 3 consecutive days, during which time I ascertained from personal investigation that many of the people who were attacked with cholera had obtained water from wells of more than doubtful purity."

In closely built and crowded chawls and rooms in Bhooleshwar-road, an isolated fatality from cholera, which deserves some notice, was observed in March; the cases were confined to the class, and persons of other classes living between the dwellings of the class affected did not suffer; I was unable to trace any connection with previous cases. 6 cases occurred between the 17th and 20th of March, on the 20th of March, no other cases occurred, and no further development of choleraic types was observed. The most probable exciting cause appeared to be festivities, to which all who were attacked took a part. The measures of prevention adopted were very successful. The crowded dwellings were thoroughly fumigated with sulphur fumes.

Between this revivification of cholera and defective supply of water there appeared to be a connection; but, this connection was observed most distinctly in the next quarter, and I found in well water used by persons attacked with cholera organisms, which I photographed, of the comma bacillus type. Nothing more clearly shows the difference between the well water supply and the supply from Vehar and Tulsi than microscopic examination of them with high powers.

Although I know that the question of water supply has been engaging your constant attention, I may now offer the following remarks as a Sanitary Officer. The supply of water is not now, I think, sufficient for the population and if the water supply is therefore most necessary; it will soon, I think, be most urgent; the population appears to be increasing more rapidly than between 1872 and 1881; the scarcity of water now felt will be felt still more acutely within a few years; this scarcity may cause a most serious danger to the public health At the same time it is right to remember, what I have before pointed out, that the admission of more water necessitates the construction of more channels to remove it, or in other words progress in drainage operations; water delivered to the city must be carried or drawn out of it, for if the water remains in the soil the most serious dangers, from soil-moisture saturated and tainted, to the public health, may be apprehended. As a dry foundation is to house sanitation, so is a dry soil to public health.

From measles 107 deaths were registered, being 99 more than in the preceding quarter, and 83 less than in the corresponding period of 1883.

From small-pox 35 deaths were registered, being 33 more than in the last quarter, but 1,000 less than in the corresponding period of the past year. This small mortality from small-pox, after the severe epidemic last year, is most encouraging, and may be regarded as in some measure the result of the vigorous measures adopted for extending vaccination from the end of 1882 on a resuscitation of small-pox being apprehended. These measures were framed on the lines of the experience of 1876 As urged in my last Annual Report, the scope of the Vaccination Act needs to be extended to secure a more thorough vaccination of the people.

From diseases of the respiratory system 1,030 deaths were registered; this is a mortality 253 more than in the past quarter, and 83 more than in the 1st quarter of 1883; 619 of the deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs were ascribed to bronchitis, being 202 more than in the previous 3 months, and 102 more than in the 1st quarter of the past year, and 318 to pneumonia, a mortality 52 more than in the last quarter, but 11 less than in the 1st quarter of 1882.

The mortality from diseases of the digestive system is 21 more than in the last three months, but 77 less than in the 1st quarter of 1883. 235 of the deaths from diseases of the digestive system were referred to diarrhœa, being 20 less than in the past quarter, and 68 less than in the corresponding period of the past year; the mortality from dysentery in this quarter is 9 more than in the last quarter, but 41 less than the mortality in the 1st quarter of 1883; to other diseases of the digestive system 106 deaths were ascribed, being 3 more than in the 1st quarter of last year, and 35 more than in the corresponding period of the past year

There is a reduction in the mortality from phthisis, 601 deaths were registered, being 133 less than in the past quarter, and 46 less than in the corresponding period of last year.

To affections of the nervous system, 511 deaths were ascribed, being 94 less than in the last 3 months, and 228 less than in the 1st quarter of 1883. The deaths from diseases of the circulatory system amounted to 41, being one more than in the last quarter, and 17 more than in the corresponding months of the past year.

From diseases of the generative system 46 deaths were registered, being 20 less than in the preceding quarter, and 2 more than in the 1st quarter of 1883.

To diseases of the cutaneous system 5 deaths were ascribed, being 5 less than in the preceding quarter, and one more than in the quarter of 1883.

28 Deaths were referred to leprosy, being 8 more than in the last quarter, and 12 more than in the corresponding quarter of the past year.

The deaths from old age and debility are 15 more than in the corresponding period of the past year, and 5 more than in the 4th quarter of 1883.

From accidents and violence 80 deaths were due, being 5 more than in the last quarter, but 22 less than in the corresponding quarter of the past year; of these 12 were due to poisoning, 6 of which were suicidal and 6 accidental; 24 deaths were ascribed to drowning, of which 9 were suicidal, 8 accidental, and in 7 instances the circumstances under which death took place are not known.

The rate of mortality of the chief classes living in this city is shown in this table:—

Hindoo	28·64
Hindoo Low-caste	31·10
Mussulman	31·74
Parsee	23·70
European	16·45

The infant mortality is higher than in the last quarter; 2,142 children under 5 years of age died. The infant mortality is exhibited in the following table:—

Under 1 year	1,385
" 2 years	435
" 3 "	139
" 4 "	87
" 5 "	76

3,550 living and 324 still-born births were registered, of the living births 1,837 were males and 1,713 females. The birthrate is equal to 17·19 per 1,000 of population.

At the burying and burning grounds of the city 3,840 bodies were buried, 1,736 were burnt, and 301 were conveyed to the Towers of Silence.

I may mention, that while on leave I saw the sanitary arrangements of Madras; although we have not much to learn from Madras, we may learn something; they have, I noticed, an excellent iron cylinder supported on tricycle wheels for the removal of night-soil; this we have not, but it is a most excellent machine, and for certain positions it is well suited; where houses are not close together it is better and causes less nuisance than baskets.

I noticed in Madras the removal of night-soil in boats and excellent public latrines, although it appeared to me that over the use of the latrines there was a despotic control, which would not be yielded to in this city. As opinion on the disposal of night-soil in this city is not unanimous, it appears to me some advantage might be gained by observing the experience of Madras.

I may also mention that town sweepings are freely used in Madras for reclamation, and that they appear to be deposited with some recklessness; reclamation, such as I observed in Madras, would be regarded with some apprehension in this city.

MADRAS.

BISHOP SERJEANT.—Our correspondent at Palamcottah writes:—I am glad to state that Bishop Sergeant, of Tinnevelly, has improved in his health. His Lordship lately proceeded to the Shevaroys to recruit his health, but I was sorry to learn,—which I did from himself,—that he had derived little benefit from the change. He is always travelling, which cannot but be a great strain on a person of his age. During the few days I have been here, I have had opportunities of acquiring a pretty accurate knowledge of local affairs, and it is the bare truth to say that the old Bishop is greatly loved, esteemed, and revered by the large Christian population here. The work of the Mission here, as far as I can judge, has been productive of glorious results. The high state of morality and the remarkable sobriety of the people are most striking to a stranger in these parts, and this is due to the good work that has been, and is being done by the Missionaries. His Lordship is ably assisted by the Revs. Kember and Cavalier.—*Madras Times.*

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the report of the directors of the Bank of Madras for the half-year ended 30th June:—The directors have the pleasure submit to the shareholders an audited statement of the affairs of the bank for the year ended on 30th June, 1884. After providing for all bad and doubtful bills, the net profits for the year amount to Rs. 3,33,612-2-8, (including Rs. 23,705,07 brought forward from last account), which the directors have disposed of as follows:—

In payment of a dividend for half-year ended on 31st December last at the rate of 8 per cent per annum	Rs.	1,25,000	0 0
And for the half year now ended at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum	"	2,25,000	0 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	"	1,50,000	0 0
Balance carried forward		33,612	2 8
		5,33,612	2 8

During the first six months of the financial year money was fairly steady, ranging between 6 and 8 per cent per annum, an unusally high rate for the "slack" season. The demand was due to the issue by Government of a new loan of 2½ crores, a large portion of which was taken up by speculators who required advances from the banks to meet their allotments. These parties had difficulty in finding investors, and they were still large holders when the usual trade demand for money set in at the opening of the new season. The rate of interest continued to increase till after the stoppage of the Oriental Bank in May, when 11 per cent. was touched. The average rate for the whole year was 7½ per cent, as against 8½ per cent. for the previous year. The tightness was severely felt in the Bazaar, and many failures occurred in all branches of trade. The suspension of the Oriental Bank on the 3rd May brought matters to a crisis. One of our oldest and most respected native constituents succumbed to the pressure. The bank has not been able to escape losses, the amount of which cannot yet be absolutely ascertained, but the directors believed that the amounts specially set aside is ample to meet all probable loss. The directors, after two year, trial, determined to close the branch at Mercara, as the class of business which was developed at their branch promised to be not altogether of a desirable description. The vacancy on the board caused by the death of the late Mr. Coleman was filled by the appointment of Mr. J. R. Hunter, of Messrs. Dymes and Co. Mr. Bowlandson has resigned, but the vacancy thus caused has not yet been filled. The directors who retire this year by rotation are the Hon. A. Mackenzie and Mr. J. R. Hunter, both being eligible they offer themselves for re-election. The shareholders will have to elect two auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

RUSSIAN AND AFGHAN TRADE.

MR. C. MARVIN writes as follows to the *Pioneer*:—I forward to-day a translation of two articles appearing in the semi-official Tiflis paper *Kavkaz*, on the question of opening up Afghanistan to Russian trade, which are worthy of special consideration. I need not discuss the right which the articles infer Russia to possess to negotiate direct with Afghanistan for the conclusion of a commercial treaty; that and other points can be dealt with by the *Pioneer* without any comment from my pen. It is to the broad and general question of Russian trade with Afghanistan that I would address myself. To my view it is a serious defect of English and Indian statesmanship that it cannot survey the matter from a Russian standpoint. In this country the opinion is general that Afghanistan is a poor region, impracticable for trade, and that the hill tribes will give Russia as much trouble as they occasioned us if she attempts to push on to

that was beyond all question the superior. Neither eleven played up to their best form; but Cambridge on the second day were more on their best behaviour than Oxford.

CAMBRIDGE.			
Mr C W Wright, b Whitby	15	c Kemp, b Page	24
Mr H W Bainbridge, lbw, b Whitby	2	c Kemp, b Bastard	22
Mr J E K Studd, c and b Bastard	4	c and b Buckland	28
Mr F J de Fraviguni, b Whitby	37	b Whitby	16
Mr D G Spiro, c and b Whitby	10	b Bastard	0
Hon J Mansfield, b Page	18	b Whitby	5
Mr J A Turner, b Whitby	1	b Whitby	1
Mr F Marshant, lbw, b Whitby	0	b Bastard	0
Mr C W Rock, c Nichols, b Bastard	8	c Kemp, b Page	56
Mr C A Smith, not out	0	not out	6
Mr H C Topham, b Bastard	9	c Kemp, b Whitby	0
Byes, 8; leg-bye, 1	9	Byes, 9; leg-byes, 4; wide, 1	14
	111		177

OXFORD.			
Mr T R Hine-Haycock, b Rock	10	not out	35
Mr J H Brain, c and b Smith	17	b Rock	0
Mr T C O'Gilvie, b Bainbridge	0	b Rock	0
Mr H Y Page, b Turner	29	c Turner, b Topham	36
Mr M C Kemp, c Smith, b Rock	2	not out	3
Mr E J Key, run out	17		
Mr L D Hildyard, st Wright, b Turner	2		
Mr R H Buckland, b Bainbridge	13		
Mr B E Nicholls, c Marchant, b Topham	35		
Mr E W Bastard, b Smith	17		
Mr H O Whitby, not out	3		
Byes, 5; leg-bye, 1; wide, 1; no-ball, 1	8	Byes, 3; wide, 1	4
	209		80

The other matches decided during the week include:—Yorkshire beat Lancashire by three wickets at Manchester; Nottinghamshire beat Sussex, at Brighton by an innings and 23 runs; Eton beat Winchester by five wickets; the gentlemen of Hampshire beat the gentlemen of Philadelphia by five wickets; Lancashire beat the new Cheshire tram by nine wickets, the Gentlemen of Philadelphia beat those of Gloucestershire by 168 runs. The highest individual innings of the present season was played at Brighton by Arthur Shrewsbury. The famous Nottinghamshire batsman had made 66 not out on the first day and on continuing his innings next morning he was not got out till he had increased his total to 200. In making this magnificent score he was batting for six hours and-a-half, and except that he gave a chance behind the wicket when he had obtained 120, there was scarcely a fault to be found with his cricket. His figures were thirty-one fours, two threes, twenty-three twos, and 33 singles. This is the second time in his life that Shrewsbury has played an innings of over 200 in a first-class match. The former performance was in the Surrey and Nottingham match, at the Oval, in August, 1882, when he made 207.

FRENCH INTRIGUE IN MOROCCO.

"ONE who knows" who recently in an important letter described the progress of French intrigue in Morocco sends a second letter to the *Standard* in which he says:—The letter which I addressed to you a few weeks ago has, through its publication in your columns, directed the attention of Europe to the proceedings of the Representative of France in Morocco. Personally, I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the result thus attained. The eyes of the public, not only of this country, but of Spain and Italy, have been opened to the events now in progress at Tangier; and henceforth, at least, the Statesmen and Publicists of Europe cannot pretend that they have not been forewarned of the danger which lies ahead of them in Morocco. In again trespassing upon your space I am anxious not to enter into any controversy but to make known one or two facts in reply to the statements that have appeared in various quarters in answer to my original communication. And, first of all, I should like to direct the attention of your readers to the full confirmation of my conjectures regarding the manner of M. Ordega's return to his duties which has been furnished since I wrote to you, on the day on which that gentleman left Paris. No difference, French Statesmen declare, has arisen between France and Morocco. Nevertheless, the French Minister returned to his post in an ironclad, and refused to land until a salute of twenty-one guns had been fired in his honour. The authorities at Tangier strongly objected to pay this unprecedented tribute to their august visitor; but the latter insisted and so they yielded, as men of their stamp must always yield in the presence of a force of irresistible superiority. M. Ordega landed, and a couple of days later we were told by the French newspapers of his enthusiastic reception by the people of Tangier, and of the delight universally felt at the active part which France was taking in the affairs of the country. As a matter of fact, there was not a [illegible] no "deputations" from the [illegible] and him at his return to his post, and no honour paid to him, in addition to the [illegible] from the unfortunate authorities of the town [illegible] rendered by his *protege*, the Shereef of Wazan, and the dependents of that person. We have had since then the strongest assurances from the French Government that their relations with Morocco are of the most friendly kind; that no step inimical to the independence of the country is contemplated by France; and that M. Ordega has been instructed to do nothing likely to provoke any ill-feeling on the part of the Sultan, or to encourage any disloyalty among his subjects. These, I say, are the soothing explanations which France has been constrained to give since the veil was rudely torn aside and her policy exposed in your columns two weeks ago. Against these reassuring utterances, however, I may be permitted to set certain indisputable facts. First of all, M. Ordega, the "friendly" Representative of a "friendly" Power, although received with so much honour on his return to Tangier, had not, up to the date of the latest advices from that place, thought it worth his while to pay the customary visit to the acting Minister and the Bashaw of the town. Secondly, it was given forth from the French Legation immediately after the return of the Chief that an ironclad fleet, bearing the French flag, would shortly visit Tangier, and that at the same time certain demands would be made by M. Ordega upon the emperor's Government. The ironclad fleet, as your readers are aware, duly arrived; but, thanks to the movement of public opinion which has been witnessed throughout Europe in connection with the revelation of M. Ordega's intrigues, it only remained some four-and-twenty hours. What certain demands have been made upon the Emperor by France, and that these, despite all the assurances of M. Ferry and M. Waddington, include one for the "Rectification" of the Frontier, is firmly believed by the best-informed persons at Tangier. With all their friendliness and good faith, the French have therefore felt it necessary to make a signal display of their naval force before the eyes of the unlucky people of Morocco at the moment when they are making renewed and increased demands upon their Ruler. It is said in certain French newspapers that there is no "Morocco Question;" that the whole thing is a figment of the imagination invented by your Correspondent to serve some sinister purpose of his own. In reply to this assertion, I would appeal to the words used by Lord Granville in the House of Lords when he confirmed in the fullest manner the statement I made in my former letter, that the Sultan of Morocco has addressed a Note to the Great Powers complaining of the conduct of France with regard to the Shereef of Wazan. If such a Note does not raise the "Morocco Question" in its most direct form, I am at a loss to know what would have the effect of doing so. I observe, however, that even in this country the old plan is being resorted to by those who are conscious that they have no case. People who find it hard or impossible to defend the doings of M. Ordega try to strengthen that gentleman's position by abusing Sir John Drummond Hay. Among those who take this course are certain Anglo-Italians who, or *quasi*-Englishmen who, have been disappointed in getting concessions in Morocco, and who lay all the blame for their disappointment upon the English Minister. Sir John Hay we are told is "more Moorish than the Moorees." He it is who keeps Morocco in such a condition that it is bound to fall a prey to the first Power which chooses to apply to it those peculiar agencies of modern civilisation of which it is bound to fall a prey to the first Power which France at the present moment appears to enjoy a monopoly. And then we are assured that it will be better for the whole country to fall into the hans of M. Ordega than for it to remain in its present state of neglect and misgovernment. It is no part of my mission to defend Sir John Drummond Hay. Yet I am quite sure of this, that if the archives of the Foreign Office are searched it will be found that every Representative of England has worked more zealously during the last forty years to advance, not merely the interests of this country, but the general interests of civilisation, than Sir John has ever done. I see that one of his assailants compares him in a disparaging way with Mr. Reade, our Consul General at Tunis. I have the honour of knowing Mr. Reade. Far be it from my purpose to utter a single word that would imply a censure upon that active and public-spirited Representative in Tunis. But I do not forget that, at the time when the schemes of M. Rouston were in the stage which those of M. Ordega have now reached, Mr. Reade was assailed in just the same fashion as that in which Sir John Drummond Hay is now being assailed. The Quay d'Orsay has many strings to its bow, and one to which it resorts with striking frequency is abuse of those diplomatists who happen to stand in the way of the success of its own agents. I trust, however, that my fellow countrymen will not allow themselves to be hoodwinked by this stale device. To sum up, I repeat emphatically that M. Ordega is now openly, ostentatiously, and insolently trying to repeat in Tangier the performances of M. Roustan in Tunis; that his protege, the Shereef of Wazan, is now striving to stir up an insurrection against the Government of his master, the Emperor; and that, by the action of the French Representative an imperium in imperio has been created in Morocco in the interests of France, and not in that those of the lawful Ruler of the country and of the other Powers. No doubt the revelation made in your columns has produced such an effect throughout Europe as to make it necessary that, for the moment, a check should be imposed by M. Ferry upon the adventures of his Agent. The blow will not be struck quite so soon as it would have been if the secret had been kept. But that it will be struck, and struck with fatal effect, before long, unless the other Powers combine against the intrigues of France is a point upon which no well-informed person can entertain the slightest doubt.

ANOMALIES OF THE TEA TRADE.

THE *Standard* of June 28 says:—The annual Tea Run has ended by the arrival of the Glenogie in the Thames, and Mincing Lane and the "China Trade" have been in the usual state of excitement. The Glenogie brings between seventy thousand and eighty thousand half-chests, and in a few hours after her arrival one-fifth of the cargo was disposed of. Indeed, as always happens at this season, the market has for some time past been affected by the eagerness with which the new crop has been bought up, though this year there is no more reason for this hurry-scurry than at any former period, since the supplies "in view" and "in reserve" are large enough to satisfy any demands which are ever likely to be made on them. Nor, indeed, is there a great deal to be said in favour of the annual race. Neither merchants nor shippers care much about it, and were it not for the *eclat* attending the winner of this regatta run across the world, the owners of the steamers which are so heavily strained in the contest would be glad if it could be discontinued. But, for the present at least, there is little prospect of any such self-denial on the part of rival importers. Year after year competition among the tea merchants is getting keener and keener, until, if we are to credit what one hears on all sides of private liquidations and withdrawals in consequence of loss of capital, the business will soon hardly pay, except, perhaps, for those who, having survived the struggle for existence, secure a practical monopoly of the commerce in the leaf. However, those who witnessed the scene last summer when the first tea vessel arrived in the docks will be slow to credit the near advent of any such millennium. For two years she had been the victor in the ocean race, her latest record beating her former one by a few hours, the entire voyage from Hankow, down eight hundred miles of river and across the seas, including stoppages in the Suez Canal, occupying thirty-one days ten and a half hours, or something like an ordinary passage to New York in times not too distant for this generation to remember. Yet though the very day—almost the very hour—of her arrival was calculated on, and the exact amount and quality of her cargo had been described weeks before by telegraph, the brokers are said to have hung about the docks all the previous night in hope of being able to obtain samples before their less energetic competitors were astir. Another vessel had obtained the start by a couple of days, but was soon overtaken and passed, much to the disappointment and loss of those who had reckoned on sharing in her lading. A few hours in such a race is everything. The purchasers of the first Tea, if the arrival of the ship is adroitly timed, may have the game market to themselves for a day, or even a couple of days, and that is well worth having. All the contingencies have, of course, been reckoned on by the Captain and his consignees. Heavy freights have been paid by the shippers in the steamer with a name for quickness, extra crews have been engaged for the run, and every man on board feels a certain *esprit de corps* in being one of the agencies which have contributed to the successful voyage. For that reason, at least, they hold their heads aloft when among seafaring men, and in Ratcliffe Highway are accorded a local rank which is denied to the unfortunate crew whose ship enters at the Custom-House four-and-twenty hours later. At the same time, it is impossible to deny that the annual race is little better than fruitless folly. A quick passage is no doubt, always a subject for congratulation, and, like speed in a horse, helps to sell the ship; but every sailor knows that when the engines are driven beyond a certain speed, and every stitch of canvas is clapped on the yards, until the timbers creak with the strain, serious injury is done to the vessel. Every knot gained by this means is won at a ruinous consumption of coal. The boilers are heated to a dangerous degree, and the machinery is damaged to an extent which is often never repaid by the enhanced freights or reputation which the vessel gains for swiftness. The ships engaged in this foolish rivalry are usually built for the purpose, and are under the control of officers of the highest skill. But if worse found and more poorly manned vessels are to be tempted into gaining a place in these races, sooner or later a collision or an accident of some sort may occur which will bring discredit on this reckless description of ocean racing. Meantime, however, the Glenogie is here, and with her arrival begins the busy time of the tea merchants. For weeks to come late hours and early ones will be the rule in Mincing-lane, and though that portion of the City which is concerned with young Hysons, choice Souchongs, and fine Monings, will not allow that there is any money to be made in the China trade, unquestionably, before July ends, many millions will have changed hands, and some incomes will have been materially increased or diminished in the operation. There will be so, in spite of the fact that the tea business is not so lucrative as it was thirty, forty, or fifty years ago. Too many people have "gone into" it, and Germans and Jews have "cut things fine" at Canton, and Shanghai, and Hankow; while regular posts, steam traffic, and the telegraph have not only made life a burden to the clerks in the "hongs" and "godowns," but render big *coups* at home about as rare as fortunes are abroad.

A correspondent subsequently added:—Your comments upon some of the anomalies of the China trade are well timed. The day has gone by for excitement over the first arrivals from China. Buyers and sellers would be only too thankful could the market be opened a month or two later, instead of in the middle of the holiday, or "slack" time, as we call it. Twenty years ago, before the Canal was opened, and when China tea ruled the market, there was some real interest in the "clipper race" but now Indian tea has taken the lead—not yet in quantity, it is true—and Mincing-lane is as much concerned about the quality of the new Darjeelings or of the Assam Company's, as to whether the Monings and Kaisows are good, bad, or indifferent, which is rapidly becoming a foregone conclusion. It would be a good thing indeed, for the British producers in India and Ceylon if the public could be taught to discriminate between good and bad tea. Why a man should boast in his dining-room of the price he pays for his claret, while in his drawing-room his wife boasts that she gets her tea for next to nothing, is a mystery. Good tea is not sold for nothing in Mincing-lane, I can assure you; and the matron who thinks she can buy the real thing at a low price displays a credulity about tea which does not characterise her in other matters.

THE CAPTIVE CREW OF THE NISERO

THE English newspapers are beginning to take a stronger tone with regard to the case of the Nisero. The *Standard* says:—Thanks to Mr. Storey, the question of the Englishmen held captive in Sumatra has passed from the hands of the Government into the keeping of the country. In moving the adjournment of the House in order to draw attention to the Nisero, the case of the member for Sunderland met with no support from his Party, and exposed himself to something very like the reproaches of the chiefs. But out of doors there will, we imagine, be absolute agreement that he was fully justified in taking the course he did. No subject—not even the position of General Gordon [illegible] Khartoum—more closely [illegible] the sympathy and humanity of Englishmen than the plight of our countrymen in Tenom of none can be said with stricter truth that it is a subject of "urgent public importance." It is, unhappily, not necessary to add that the result of the Debate was to elicit from the Government any satisfactory assurances. Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice entered at great length into matters which he appeared to believe constituted a complete defence of the departments concerned. He is welcome to his facts; he is welcome to his inferences from fact. But they do not affect, they do not purport to affect what in the mind of impartial men, the essence of the affair. Let us concede—since it is not worth while to dispute that the Colonial Office did not sleep; that the Foreign Office was alive to the gravity of the case; that the Admiralty did all it was asked to do, and did it in good time.

Add the earliest recognition of the diligence with which negotiations with the Cabinet of the Hague were pressed, the skill, the force if you will, of the despatches and diplomatic speeches on both sides. We admit at once that there has been an ample waste of paper in the form of Blue Books and Diplomatic Correspondence. But, notwithstanding all this huge display of documents, the real question has still to be considered. A number of Englishmen have, for the greater part of a year, been the prisoners of a barbarous Chief. Such news as we have had of them has been evil throughout. They are in grievous distress as well as daily peril. Sickness and death have been even more active than diplomacy. Of what use is it to tell us that strong representations have been made to the Dutch Government, and that the Foreign Office is awaiting the result of the latest steps sanctioned at the Hague? Our countrymen have not been set free. That is the heart of the matter. By twos and threes they are dying, while our Statesmen are beseeching, reproaching, menacing the phlegmatic Ministry of Holland. If the Rajah of Tenom were some inaccessible potentate; if we had not ships in Eastern seas; if we could not at any time since our shipwrecked sailors were seized have rescued them by a trivial display of force, we might call in the consciousness of impotence to justify our apathy. But none of these things are so. We are restrained from effective action only by regard for the susceptibilities of the Dutch Government. Batavian misgovernment has driven the Native Chief to this rude resource of statecraft. Batavian weakness can do nothing, at any rate, has done nothing, to procure the release of the innocent Englishmen, and Batavian pride will not allow Great Britain to operate of her accord. We have recognised, it appears, the right of the Dutch to rule in Sumatra. They claim the Rajah of Tenom as their subject; and so, because they irritate him by closing his ports or denying him payment of some trifling bill for peppercorns, and he in turn, to bring retributive pressure to bear detains our countrymen, we are not to move hand or foot for their deliverance. Mr. Gladstone argues that it is a delicate and difficult matter. No doubt it is. But it is a novel doctrine that we are to sit still because there are obstacles in the way. The liberty, the very lives of Englishmen are in issue, and it is not the tradition of the country in such a crisis to count the cost. We have heard far too much lately of the deference due to Foreign Governments, and far too little of the inviolability of the rights of British citizenship. It is time to revert to the healthier methods of Lord Palmerston—save our fellow-countrymen first, and arrange diplomatic niceties afterwards. Our plain duty is to rescue the imprisoned Englishmen. We can do that with a boat's crew, and, having got the men out, we can leave the Dutch and the Rajah of Tenom to settle the dispute about the penner duties between themselves.

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AS Agents to SUTTON & SONS, we have just received their sample consignment of this season's seeds, in tin boxes, which are sold as under:—

FLOWER SEEDS..... Rs. 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8
VEGETABLE „ ..... „ 3-12, 7-8, & 15
CARTER'S SEEDS!
Our periodical supply of the above has just come to hand, and is sold in any quantity, also in tin boxes, as under:—
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Our DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Bulbs, Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Pumps, Flower Vases, &c., can be had post free.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

1 case collars, half squares and muslin scarfs for ladies.
3 cases grey dhoties.
5 bales grey piece-goods.
3 „ „ yarn.
3 cases colored prints.
On account of the underwriters.
11 M R—1 case S. W. D. pugrees, ex s.s. Chunda.
MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1884.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET

AUCTION SALE OF MANGALORE TILES, BRICKS, RAFTERS, AND BAMBOOS, &c.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suit No. 13 of 1884, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Darookhana, Mazagoan, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m.
12,000 bricks.
13,000 Mangalore tiles.
1,200 dhubha or large tiles.
A few rafters, bamboos, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the receiver appointed in suits Nos. 98 and 155 of 1881 being suits in relation to the administration of the estate of the late Eduljee Rustomji Soonavala, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at their rooms—All that the debt or outstanding sum of Rs. 3,300 due and owing to the said estate from Pestonji Dinshaw, formerly solicitor of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, upon a bond or writing in the Gujrati language in favour of the said deceased, and made and executed by him and dated the 4th May, 1880, payable by yearly instalments of Rs. 300 on the 1st day of May in each year. The said bond or writing is for Rs. 5,000, and the amount due thereon has now been reduced to Rs. 3,300 by payments made on account. The instalment of Rs. 300 due on the 1st May last is outstanding.

Also all that the estate and interest of the late Edulji Rustomji Soonavala in the share and interest of Edulji Hormusji Buttivala in right of his wife Jeevanbai of and in the moveable and immoveable estate and effects of the late Hormusji Cowasji Mistry, deceased. The said Edulji Rustomji Soonavala had in his life time filed a suit being suit No. 139 of 1874 against the said Edulji Hormusji Buttivala and his said wife Jeevanbai for recovery of this claim and by an order of reference made in the said suit by the said court on the 30th March, 1875 it was referred to W. E. Hart, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Special Commissioner, to take the account of the Estate of the said Hormusjee Cowasjee Mistry, deceased, but which said reference has not since been proceeded with.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1884.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF BUNDER ABAS COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac-bunder, by order and in the godown of Khoja Ebram Hassum and on account and at the risk of Thacker Meghjee Poonja and Co—
113 Jotas Bunder Abas cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THE BROACH COTTON COMPANY Limited,
(in Liquidation.)
To CAPITALISTS.

Sale of Ginning Factory at Broach and of Press and Ginning Factory at Pallej.

Under instructions from Messrs. G. W. READ and B. F. CAMA, the liquidators of the above Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of July, at 3 o'clock p.m., put up for sale by auction at their rooms in Bombay the undermentioned properties, which belong to the above Company.

A pucka-built ginning factory at Broach with office accommodation, store-rooms, weighing shed, and a substantial manager's bungalow, together with the land attached to the factory, containing an area of about one and a half acres more or less, part of which is freehold and part leasehold, held for a term, of which 41 years are unexpired

The factory contains 60 Platt Macarthy's double-action gins, two horizontal high-pressure steam engines of 30 nominal horse-power, by Benjamin Hick and Son, two boilers, shafting for driving the gins, seed cotton openers, mechanics' shop with tools and two excellent lathes, also two half presses, fire-engine, cart weighing machine, and a well-found store-room as per inventory to be found with the auctioneers.

This factory was worked by Messrs. Ralli Brothers last year and inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators, 6, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A ginning factory and labourers' sheds at Pallej near Broach, built on iron columns, walled with corrugated iron sheets, containing 60 Platt Macarthy's double-action gins, two separate steam engines by W. and A McConie of Glasgow (40 nominal horse-power) and Hick and Son of Bolton (12 nominal horse-power) two boilers by Simpson and Co. and Hick and Son, five seed cotton openers, leather belting, three half-presses, donkey engine, cart weighing machine, roller pressing machine, self-acting 10-inch centre-screw cutting lathe, fire-engine complete, and sundry other tools and gear, together with the land attached to the factory and press-house, containing an area of about three acres and four goontas, more or less held on leases for terms of which 37 years are unexpired.

This factory was also worked by Messrs. Ralli Brothers last year and inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators, 6, Apollo-Street, Bombay. Also at Pallej.

To be sold either separately or jointly with the ginning factory, one strong combined steam lever full press by George Forrester and Co., Liverpool. It is worked by a large steam-cylinder supplied by a vertical multitubular boiler (about 40 horse-power). The press-house is built on [illegible] columns walled and roofed in with corrugated iron sheets. This was also inspected and reported on by Mr. Alcock, of Bombay, whose report can be seen at the office of the liquidators.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be seen at the office of the liquidators or solicitors, Messrs. Little, Smith, Freer, and Nicholson, in Meadow-street, or at the liquidators' office.

SALE OF GREY PIECE-GOODS at the godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort—

A quantity of grey piece-goods of various descriptions in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST CLASS TEAKSQUARES.

On SATURDAY next, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at Frere Bunder—

200 superior first-class teak squares.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 350, Girgaum Back Road, opposite the Girgaum Police Court, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood carved and plain household furniture, rich 6 to 12 lights chandeliers by Nash, 1 to 3 lights hanging argand lamps, wall shades, hanging and table kerosine oil lamps, handsome flower vases, hanging vase lamps, rich Brussels and velvet hall carpets, handsome pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome pictures, carriages and horses, &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF GREY PIECE-GOODS.

On MONDAY next, the 28th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned

75 bales local grey piece-goods consisting of shirtings T cloth, dhoties, bed sheets, and sail cloth.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhanah—

100 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Abdul Fazal and Co.

Ex s. s. Bretton Hall.
A K Bombay—1-2-2 cases black superfine cloths.
Ex s. s. Chusan.
T Bombay—1—1 case billiard cloth.
Ex s. s. Rydal Hall.
A K Bombay—III—1 case printed Cashmeres.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF GRAIN Sweepings, Old Wood and Iron at the Prince's Dock.

On FRIDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at the Prince's Dock, by order of the Superintendent—

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood and iron, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at Poona, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the estate of the late Mr. A. M. TAYLOR.

All those two bungalows with outhouses registered under 889 A and 889 B situate in Synagogue-street in the Cantonment of Poona.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22rd July, 1884.

THE Proprietor of the BOMBAY HOTEL begs to inform the public that he has REMOVED the Hotel to No. 6, TAMARIND LANE, FORT, formerly known as the Royal Hotel, which has been rebuilt on the model of an English Hotel. The place is well located and open to the sea breeze. Terms moderate. Especial arrangements can be made at reduced rates for families. A Bar and Billiard room adjoin the Hotel, and Liquors of the best quality are kept.
5th July, 1884.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 1, Forbes-street, on FRIDAY, the 8th August, 1884, at half-past four o'clock, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1883, and 30th June, 1884.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in place of those retiring, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 8th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.

Bombay, 15th July, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, K.G., P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.
VICE-PATRON:
HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GUARANTEE FUND:—

The Hon'ble F. FORBES ADAM, President.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esq.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE, Esq., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble RAO SAHEB VISHWANATH NARAYAN MANDLIK, C.S.I.
Dr. THOMAS BLANEY.
Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, Bart., C.S.I.
NANABHOY BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.
The Hon'ble BADRUDIN TYEBJEE.
D. S. KEMP, Esq.
J. GORDON, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

THE above gentlemen will be glad to receive the names of those who are desirous of subscribing to the Guarantee Fund, the minimum subscription being Rs. 1,000. Forms can be obtained on application to

J. GORDON,
Honorary Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 3rd July, 1884.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, beetles, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, insects, moles, chipmunks, gophers. As. 6, p. 1, B. S. Madon & Co. Bombay, General Agents.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., Limited, announce that they have taken over the business of P. Grant & Son, Hornby-row, and have engaged an experienced English Saddler and Boot-maker to conduct the same. In conjunction with the aforesaid we shall add our Boot and Shoe Department carefully supervised by a practical experienced English Cutter. We are now prepared to execute promptly and well any orders in

SADDLERY, HARNESS-MAKING,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKING,
And leather goods of whatever description at our new Branch,
HORNBY-ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.
BOMBAY POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
CUTLER PALMER AND CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE,

HAVE been awarded 1 GOLD and 2 SILVER MEDALS with 3 FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES of merit for their own brands some of which are enumerated below:—

Cash. Per case 1 doz. 2 doz. qts. pts.	SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.	Credit. Per case 1 doz. 2 doz. qts. pts.
Rs. a. Rs. a.		Rs. a. Rs. a.
43 0 45 0	Hock, Nonpareil	45 0 47
32 8 34 8	Hock, Sparkling Rudesheimer	34 0 36
43 0 45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil	45 0 47 0
32 8 34 8	Moselle, Muscatel	34 0 36
	STILL GERMAN WINES.	
48 8 50 8	Johannisberger	51 0 53
40 8 ..	Marcobrunner	42 8 ..
33 12 ..	Liebfraumilch	35 8 ..
29 8 31 8	Rudesheimer	31 0 33
24 4 26 4	Mocbheimer	25 8 27 8
19 4 21 0	Laubenheimer	20 0 22 0
30 0 ..	Steinwein in Bocksbeutels	31 8 ..
30 8 32 8	Moselle Braunberger	32 0 34 0
	SHERRY.	
38 12 ..	Amontillado, A 1,	gold capsule 40 8
36 12 ..	Amontillado	black „ 38 8
34 8 ..	Solera	purple „ 36 0
28 12 ..	Solera	black „ 30 0
23 4 ..	Amoroso	black „ 28 8
.. ..	..	black „ 28 0
.. ..	..	copper „ 27 0
.. ..	..	blue „ 28 8
24 0 ..	Oloroso	
22 0 ..	Manzanilla	
21 0 ..	Pale	
20 0 ..	Vino de Pasto	
16 12 ..	A good Dinner Wine	

When ordering Solera, please quote

Cash. Per case 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	MARSALA.	Credit. Per case 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.
16 12	Marsala	
	MADEIRA.	
37 12	Madeira, E.I., black capsule	
32 8	Madeira red „	
24 0	Madeira blue „	
	HUNGARIAN WINE.	
19 4	Carlowitz, red	
	WHISKY.	
37 0	Whisky, Scotch, "the Carlton," 11 years old	
32 12	Whisky, Scotch, fine Highland, 5 years old	
25 2	Napier Johnstone's Highland Whisky	
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, Special Reserve	
21 0	Whisky, Scotch, Glenlivet, old vatted	
23 0	Whisky, Scotch, fine old, pure	
18 0	Whisky, Scotch, Crown Brand	
36 0	Whisky, Irish, Finest Old Dublin, three shamrocks	
24 0	Whisky, Irish, Fine Old Dublin, one shamrock	
23 0	Whisky, Irish, fine old, pure	
18 0	Whisky, Irish, Crown Brand	
	COGNAC AND SPIRITS.	
19 8	Jean Sibadey's Brandy	
27 0	Blue Capsule	
29 8	White Capsule	
32 12	Yellow Capsule	
37 0	Black Capsule	

BREUL & CO.,
21, Apollo-road.

PIANOFORTES.

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.
Ebonized Rs. 900.
The above Piano obtained a FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE and MEDAL at the Calcutta Exhibition.
S. ROSE of Bombay and HAROLD of Calcutta are the SOLE AGENTS in India for this Piano.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE GRAND SQUARE PIANO.
Solid Walnut (plain) Rs. 650.
Solid Rosewood (overstrung) Rs. 750.

THE CANTANTE RESONANTE COTTAGE PIANO.
Solid Mahogany